RIAGES.

NNOUNCEMENTS.

ETING BATURDAY.

AL NOTICES.

in our stables, H. MARSH,
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E. PULTZ,
Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y.
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POMEROY & CO.

te Exposition

RIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 23 7:30 each evening. unal Sale of the Chicago Artists, about One Hundred

Pictures. from the most prominent Chi are now on exhibition. OMEROY & CO., Anctioneers.

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our regular weekly sale
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w and second-hand Furnitura.
Id used Brussels, Moquet, Aspets, Rich, elegant, and mediut and Marbie-Top Chamber
k Cases, etc., Cooking, Hesting,
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OCT. 30, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

. Crockery, in open Lamps, assorted.

USEHOLD FURNITURE—Parcom, and Kitchen Furniture; ok-Cases, Sofas, Lounges, Wahairs, Parlor and Office Desix, Cottes; English, Brussell, and ore Safes, Piance, thirty Parisk ker sewing-machine (cost \$110), P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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'S SATURDAY SALE old Goods, Planos, Carpets, oves, &c., NG, Oct. 30, at 9:30 o'clock, ooms, 108 Madison-st.

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Sank, 172 South Clark-st, will

of unrealeemed pledges, contamonds, Jewelry, Platols, Sttring Machines, Clothing, etc.

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wery evening until all are sold,
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OELEBRATED throughouthe Union—expressed to a parts. 1 h and upward a 25, 40, 60c per h. orders GUNTHER, Contentioner, Chicago

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Y, Oct. 30, at 10 a. m.,

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# FIREMAN'S FUND

## CALIFORNIA.

Pays, without embarassment, its losses at Virginia City, which do not exceed \$60,000.

Assets, GOLD, Oct. 1, 1875, \$750,336.00

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Hose, in Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal

Brown, and Drab, regular made, at

Misses' Ribbed Balmoral Hose,

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Ladies' fleece-lined Hose, 35c up.

Ladies' White Merino Hose in all

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Modes, Blue Mixed, and White, 15,

22, 30 cts, and up.
500 dozen Joseph superior quality

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BEST DOMESTIC COAL in the market. It is clean, free of sulphur, with very little smoke. Also BRIAR HILL, MEDMONT (Blacksmith's), and the best

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Base-Burners, Ranges, Cook-Stoves.

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hours, when necessary.

and evening shades, 95c a pair.

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Hose, regular made, at 25 cts.

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30, 40, and 50 cts.

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a bargain.

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Trustee's Sale.

Wireas. The Clifton Hotel Company, by its certain deed of trait, dated the lat day of October, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the Recorder's effect of Cook County, state of Illinois, in Book 3st of Record, on page 320, did county to the undersigned, in trust, the property here-hatter described; said conveyance having been made to secure the nagreest of its certain bonds in the sum of the hundred collars satch, bearing even date with asid conveyance, anounting in the agreeste to the sum of the hundred amounting in the agreeste to the sum of the hundred collars satch, bearing even date with asid donds at 8 per cent per annum from the date thereof until materity being secured to be paid on the first days of October and April in each year, by twenty coupons of wan date with, and attached to, each of said bonds.

And whereas it was provided in said deed of trust that he case of default in the payment of said bonds or any of wan date with, and attached to, each of said bonds.

And whereas it was provided in said deed of trust that he case of default in the payment of said bonds or any of wan of the interest thereon or any part the eroof, then was of the said deed of trust described, and all the right, title, interest and benefit of said Clifton Hotel Company, its successors and assigns in and to the same, at publishing such notice in one of the new spapers at which are publishing such notice in one of the new spapers at the publishing such notice in one of the new spapers at the publishing such notice in one of the new spapers at the publishing such notice of the time of such as the publishing such notice in one of the new spapers at the publishing such notice of the time of such as the publishing such notice of the time of such as the publishing such notice of the name of such as the publishing such notice of the name of such as the publishing such notice of the name of such as the publishing such notice of the name of such as the publishing such notice of the name of such as the publishing such not of Trustee's Sale.

REMOVAL. Late 22, 24, and 26 Randolp

and Undertakeris' Materials, Have removed to their new, and spacious stores, 80 & 82 Ran dolph-st. Then they will be pleased to a se all their patrons an

INE ENGLISH, FRENC! I, AND AMERICAN Writing Paper, CULVER, PAGE, HO YNE & CO.'S, 118 & 120 Mo; proe-st.

# Toiletine

GENERAL NOTICES.

Saturday Evening Herald, OUT TO-DAY.

WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION. djourned meeting of the Woman's Centennial tion of Illinois will be held in the First Metho-grach, corner of Washington and Clark-sts., on ky, the 4th of Novarnter, at 3 o'clock p. m. MIS. J. V. LEMOYNE.

## LITERATURE.

Borderlands of Insanity--- The Brain and Its Diseases.

Kleptomania and Dipsomania---Indications of the First Stages of Cerebral Softening.

the Past, and the Humane Methods

Open-Air Treatment---The Famous Lunatic Infirmary at Gheel, Belgium.

tion---Longfellow's Latest

Sherman's Novel---Sketches by Bret Harte--- A Concordance to Pope's Works---Spinoza, the

Chinese Wheelbarrow --- Pedigree

#### LITERATURE.

BRAIN-DISEASE.

THE BORDERLANDS OF INSANITY: AND OTHER ALLIED
PAPEAS, By ANDREW WYNTER, M. D., M. R. C. P.
LOND, Author of "Curiosities of Civilization," etc.,
etc., 12mo., pp. 314. New York: G. P. Putnam's
Sons. Price, \$2.

head, or a little impoverishment them. This obligation might seem to impos reach equitable conclusions; but it is quite as easy to elicit the truth regarding ancestry, bodily health, and habits of thought and action, as it is to secure the ordinary and superficial facts on

tion, that there is "no such thing as sudden in-sanity; or, at least, it is of the rarest possible latent insanity; but a perfectly-healthy mind is not disorganized in a moment. The work progresses more slowly, and betrays its advance by notable signs, easily read by the skilled psychological physician. More often than is supposed, the consciousness of impending madness is realized by the sufferer long before it is betrayed to the on the suner long corrects; and no mental condition can be more distressing than this, in which the reason is desperately struggling to retain its mastery over disordered faculties. It is said that Bishop Butler waged the fearful, hidden warfare during the greater part of his life. He knew his brain was diseased, but heroically and successfully fought to keep the matter secret.

transmits its taint, in a majority of cases, varied in form, though identical in quality. The insame parent implants in his offspring the seeds of nervous diseases, as neuralgia, epilepsy, and chorea; or he conveys to them the calamitous heritage of a wayward intellect, a cruel disposition, a perverse character, and a lack of moral sense. It is this class of unfortunate individuals, cursed at birth with unsound bodies or brains, that cause the greater share of the misery in the world.

were, without exception, totally oblivious of the moral law. They were vain, passionate, untruthful, thoughtless, and unfeeling.

The curious nature of the theft sometimes practiced by the kleptomaniac shows him to be morally insane. In one instance on record in England, a man stole nothing but Bibles, and was transported for the crime. In another, nothing was taken but soades; in a third, nothing but shoes; in a fourth, only shawis. In one case, a criminal was transported for stealing tubs; "there was nothing in his line of life and nothing in his prospects, no motive, to make him especially desire tubs; but so it was, that when he stole it was always—except on one occasion—a tub."

As with kleptomania, so with dipsomania; it into extreme bostility to every form of revealed religion. He has a faculty of becoming a martyr, and of turning the martyrdom to account, not for himself, but for humanity. The rejection of his testimony in an English Court, on the ground of his avowed atheism, led to the change in the law of testimony. He has lain in As with kleptomania, so with dipsomania; it is a form of disease entirely different from the ordinary vice which it simulates. The victim of this infirmity is invariably amiable when not suf-

for the sake of getting the money it might yield as soon as possible. It is disfigured by a number of slips in grammar, and shows the lack of careful revision. But it is a magnificent record of a magnificent time. It sketches the rise of Robert Owen and Owenism; describes the successes and the failures of the co-operative idea; gives a full and singularly-interesting account of that device of "labor-exchanges" by which Owen almost revolutionized the world; and brings the reader to 1844, when the poor weavers of Rochdale opened the famous store in

read this book. When the final volume appears, we shall take occasion to review at length the wonderful chapter in the world's history with which Mr. Hotycake has had so much to do, and

symptom, however, is a debilitated power of attention.

The first stages of cerebral softening are betraced by a failure of the memory. The handwriting accurately registers the progress of the disease,—the tremulous lines, increasing erasures, and errors in spelling, reflecting with singuisr exactness the growing confusion of the mind. A loss of muscular power, a tiny muscle drawn cut of place, a slight thickening of the articulation, a transposition of words or of letters, are unmistakable signs of paralysis, apoplexy, and imbecility. Previous to a paralytic seizure, there is often a perversion of the sense of touch,—the patient fancying that the skin is covered with irritating particles of dust or sand, or that everything he touches is velvet, or that it is contaminated with grease.

When these early warnings are heeded, a single prescription will often suffice to dissipate the impending trouble, and restore body and mind to a condition of health. Dr. Wynter declares that insanity, when not clearly hereditary, if treated in its inciplent stages is more easily cured than many purely physical diseases. "We question," he says, "if pneumonia is not less curable than a first attack of insanity." It is to be treated like any other nervous disorder, as the result of morbid bodity conditions which bitrary distinction; and these Parts are preceded by brief interludes, describing the successive hours of the early morning. Upon this delicate foundation is based the general title of "The New Day."

The best sonnet in the collection, and one which discloses fine poetic feeling, is the follow-

which discloses fine poetic feeling, is the following, entitled

"AFTER THE ITALIAN."

I know not if I love her overmuch;
But this I know, that when unto her face
She lifts her hand, which resis there still a space,
Then clowly fails—his I who feet that touch,
And when she sudden shakes her head, with such
A look, I soon her scoret meaning trace.
So when she runs, I think this I who ruc.
Like a poor cripple with has lost his crutch
I am if she is gone; and when she goes—
I know not who, for that is a strange art—
As if myself should from myself depart.
I know not if I love her more than those
Her lovers; but I know, for that red rose
She covers in her hair I'd give my heart.
It is a ridiculous conceit that would dignify thi

LONGFELLOW'S LATEST POEMS.

three together, in private and responsible fam-ilies. The cost of this mode of maintenance would be less than to support them as we do, in lines, all the scenes of the interesting would be less than to support them as we do, in inxurious and expensive asylums.

Little or no medical care is required in cases of chronic insanity; and the surest way in which comfort can be administered is through contact with healthy minds, and, when it is reachible by required and corner in the

Translations from Greek and Latin, the Adapta-tions of Chaucer, and the Imitations of English of Pope's completed works, edited by Warburton in 1751. It includes 40,000 references, and cost the compiler the labor of three years. Students of English, as well as admirers of the exact and elegant poet, will appreciate the value and ness of the work.

THE "ST. NICHOLAS" MAGAZINE, St. Nicholas: Schinners' Illustrated Magazine for Gerls and Bots. Conducted by Mart Mars Jodge. Volume II. November, 1874, to November, 1875, 8vo., pp. 784. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$4.

America may boast of producing the finest

children's magazine published in the world. There is not a periodical intended for the youth of any country in the Old World that rivals the St. Nicholas. The cleverest intellects tax their resources of the press are employed in its em-pellishment. For proof of these statements, examine the volume uniting the numbers of the last twelvementh. Its contents, literary and artistic, will charm every reader. The pic-tures are especially noteworths, combining vacied talent in the design with admirable en-

GOLDSMITH'S POEMS.

RELECT POEMS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Edited, with
Notes by William J. Bolleg, A. M., formerly HeadMaster of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. With
Engravings. Square 12mo., pp. 145. New York:
Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McChurg &
Co. Price, 30 cents.
The three chief poems of Goldsmith.—The

The three chief poems of Goldsmith-The Traveler, The Deserted Village, and Retaliation —are presented in this little book, accompanied memoirs of the poet by Macaulay, Thackeray, Campbell, Forster, Coleman, and Irving. The plan of the work is praiseworthy, furnishing within convenient limits all the information relating to Goldemith, in his two-fold life of man and poet, that the majority of readers will deem necessary. The illustrations are abundant and

HAWTHORNE'S "SCARLET LETTER."
THE SCABLET LETTER. By NATHANIES, HAWTHORNE,
Square 18mo., pp. 298. Boston: James R. Osgood
& Co. Price, \$1.25.

Hawthorne ought to be as widely known and proudly held among his countrymen as Scott ever was among the British; and, in every tasteful and alluring guise, his books should be furnished to the people. It was a happy thought of the publishers to offer them in the present pret-ty and popular form, which will appeal to a multitude who do not own, and perhaps have not yet read, the inimitable works. The series propyet read, the inimitable works. In series properly begins with "The Scarlet Letter,"—a novel which has been universally regarded as one of the most finished examples of the writer. It is sad and sombre, but absorbing and instructive; a lesson in history and romance; in ethics and in art. It needs not to be read merely, but to be studied and pondered.

A STORY. PATTH AND PATTENOR; OR, THE HARRINGTON GIRLS; A STORY. By BOPHY WINTEROP. 18mo., pp. 180. New York: Anson D. Raudelph & Co. Chicago: Janson, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1. The petite, graceful proportions, and fair, chaste apparel of this little book, will delight a critical eye. It appears outwardly to be designed especially to carry captive the hearts of

The control of the co

NUMBER 66.

harsh and cruel manner, a detestation which extended from the principles of the man to the man himself. For a time, Spinoza earned a scanty living by polishing lenses; then he employed his talent for designing, to gain him a subsistence. Several lucrative and honorable positions were offered him, as the fame of his genius and learning were spread abroad; and friends whom he had won by his talents and the purity of his character wished to estile upon him a comfortable annuity. But Spinoza rejected all these overtures, which required some escrifice of his conscience or his independence, and chose rather to live on a small income, that he could accept without hurt to his pride and honesty, from one more generous than all of his admirers. To powerty, illness, and persecution, there was added a disappointment to love; yet, in the long, hard years of loneliness, of privation, of toilsome study, of mental and bodily pain, it is said that Spinoza was never once heard to complain. With mingled stoicism, sweetness, and simplicity, the herole man bore all the misery that his could heap upon him.

#### SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.
The progress of civilized peoples in the culture and practice of the humane virtues is in no ent of the insane. Until a very recent period, this unfortunate class of persons was almost universally either neglected or abused. cule, and derision; and, in observe executed as imprisoned as social posts, or even executed as criminals. The religious bouses gave a partial refuge to lunatice during the medieval ages; and, when these were dissolved, hospitals, populated badiams, were established for their larly called bediams, were established for reception. The management in these institu-

hem, in London—not proving sufficient to cover their expenses, the custom of exhibiting the patients like wild beasts in their dens for the consideration of a small fee (twopence) came into

VOLUME 29.

# INS. CO.,

THOMAS S. CHARD.

FURN' SHING GOODS.

MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S

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STATIONIERY.

# TOILETINE.

bould find a place in every dressing case in the land, a hay of elegance and taste, who knows its worth will be a moment without this combined luxury and acceptly, TOILETINE. Drugg ists keep it.

Office, 159 Dearborn-st.

Treatment of the Insane-Cruel Usages of of the Present.

Iolyoake's History of Co-opera-Poems.

Philosopher. egetables That Feed upon Insects---The

of the Camel.

BRAIN-DISEASE.

Brain-diseases have become so prevalent in the present age, especially in our own country, that the subject of their causes, symptoms, treatment, and possible cure, has become a mat ter of immediate solicitude to every thoughtful mind. Were the vast array of incipient lunatics, who mingle unrecognized among our large population, to be suddenly discovered, writers of authority assure us that the shock upon the nity would be profound. Nevertheless, it would be wholesome. If the world clearly unnoral perversity manifested by individuals was naterial instrument of thought, and how much to a purely capricious and depraved will, its ots, in courts of law and at the tribunal of society, would be more just and charitable. There is no question now before the public in volving more broad and serious consequences than that of the comparative sanity and moral responsibility of criminals and wrong-doers. In every case of erring or singular action, the inquiry into the motive should include a considera ion of the relative soundness of the brain that ompted it. Now that the fact is known that a slight change in the flow of blood to the pairment of the vital current, is able to promind, it becomes intelligent and humane men to onditions under which evil deeds are comnitted before a settled verdict is passed upon oo arduous a burden of research in order to

which the judgments of mankind are usually occurrence." An abrupt, strong access emotion is a powerful agent to precipitate

and successfully fought to keep the matter secret.

A potent cause of mental disease is overwork by which nervous exhaustion is induced. The brain may be tasked severely in regular and pleasurable labor without injury. Such toil, Dr. Wynter believes, may be carried to an almost unlimited extent with impunity; but he adds: "It is the hard, thankless task-work which tears and frets the fine fabric of the brain; it is the strain and anxiety which accompanies the working-out of great mometary transactions which produces that silent and terrible ramolleasment which gradually saps the mind of the strong man, and reduces him to the condition of an imbecile."

The excitement of commercial and political life has frightfully increased cerebral disorders during the existing century. In the United States, where the struggle for position, for wealth and influence, keeps the faculties continually strained to the highest tension, brain-diseases are three times as common as in England. Americans are buying what they denominate success—that is, speed in the accomplishment of their aims—at a fearful cost. Exhausted and disordered brains are too often the ultimate possession of our most active and eminent men; and enfeebled, sickly minds are the inheritance of their children.

That insanity is hereditary is generally ac-

dren.
That insanity is hereditary is generally acknowledged; but it is not so widely understood that madness does not often beget madness, but transmits its taint, in a majority of cases, varied than the majority of cases, var

CRANE, BREED & CO.

Corsed at birth with unseeded bodies or brains, that cause the greater share of the misery in the world.

It is agreed by alienist physicians that children are far more likely to inherit cerebral affections from the mother than from the father; also, that the girls in this case are more outfit, and lease of one of the largest and most centrally located Hotels in St. Louis is offered for sale.

The lease has eight years to run; the building is nearly new; the furniture and appliances modern, and all the appointments strictly first-class, while the hotel itself is doing a business equal to any in the West. To persons destring to go into the business this is an opportunity seldom effered, and it will bear the closest inspection. For particulars address EDWARD WYMAN, Financial Agent, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19.

The Chestruit-st.

UNDERTAKERS' GOODS.

PATENT METALLIC

BURIAL CASES

AND CASIKETS,

of Cast and Sheet Metal. Remarkable in their Preservative and Protective Qualities.

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hange in the law of testimony. He has lain in that the world might be rich. His life, like that of most journalists, has been necessarily obscure to the great public, though that part of the public embraced in the term "working classes" knows Mr. Holyoake well. His "History of Co-operation in Rocchale." is quoted as an authority in John Stuart Mill's "Political Economy." Mill was his personal friend. He has been engaged on the present work for some years; but its completion has been delayed by a long fit of sickness, and by poverty. No man can be as unselfish as Mr. Holyoake, and not be poor. An effort to raise a fund for him has been moderately successful, but we are inclined to think that this first volume of his "History" has been rushed through the press for the sake of getting the money it might yield as soon as possible. It is disfigured by a number of slips in grammar, and shows the

Toad lane. No student of Social Science can afford not to

some insane ancestor, and the percentage of cures is very small. Moral training may be of great service in strengthening the will; but the mere treatment of an asylum is, in Dr. Wynter's opinion, of use only when the irresistible impulse is upon the patient. It is powerless to prevent a recurrence of the attacks.

The "early warnings" of a departure from a sane state of mind are frequently exhibited in fits of waywardness, and in strange and unaccountable freaks and caprices. The modest man startles and surprises his friends by a sudden boastful manner; the truth-lover all at once takes on the habit of lying; the honest person stoop to thieving and deceit. Such abnormal deviations of the moral sentiments are to be regarded as grave indications of mental aberration. Oftentimes warning is given by an extraordinary exaltation of the sensed. The hearing becomes marvelously acute; or the vision is unnaturally exaggerated; or the sense of smell is increased in force, or it is completely altered so that pleasant perfumes are perverted into obnoxious odors. The most constant and characteristic symptom, however, is a debilitated power of attention.

The first stages of cerebral softening are be-SONGS AND SONNETS.

THE NEW DAY: A PORM IN SONGS AND SONNETS.

By RICHARD WATSON GILDES. Square 16mo., pp.
112. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price,
\$1.50.

Sonnets," by which there is a pretense of writing them into a single poem, is rather dim. Most of them are of an amatory character, iterating and reiterating the passion of the writer for his mistress; but each stands alone, complete in itself. and discloses no particular relation, beyond a series is separated into Parts by a somewhat ar

less curable than a first attack of insanity." It is to be treated like any other nervous disorder, as the result of morbid bodily conditions which need to be corrected. The general practitioner should be competent fo deal with incinent lunacy, and avert the danger of its becoming confirmed. Were these guardians of the public health properly instructed, and vigilant in discovering and dissipating the first tokens of mental disease, our asylums, says Dr. Wynter, would not be so crowded with severe and hopeless would be infinitely reduced.

Dr. Wynter heartily de recates the custom of building huge asylmas and massing patients together. "The true principle of cure for the curable, and support for the incurable, is an association with healthy minds." This cannot be rendered practicable where hundreds—even thousands—of invalids are assembled under one roof, and the whole atmosphere is saturated with insanity. Ninety percent of the nuhappy prisoners in our asylums are incurable, and from 30 to 40 per cent of these are harmless and docile. It is an injury, as well as a creekt, so condemn the latter class with the name of a "Song," and give it the space of a page. Several other of the so-named Songs are nearly as brief and quite as pointless. The volume is tastefully presented by the publishers. Its decorations—consisting principally of the eyed feathers of the peacock—are very pleasing.

LONGFELLOW'S LATEST POEMS.
THE MASQUE OF PARDORA; AND OTHER POEMS. By
HENEY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. 18mo., pp. 146.
Boston: James R. Osgood & Oo. Price, \$1.00.
The drama which opeos this collection of the
later poems of Longfellow reproduces the myth calamities. It closely follows the version given final storm of terror and grief that closes about her as she yields to feminine curiosity and opens the forbidden jar standing in the house of Epi-

physicians.

The income of certain hospitals

their arms, to beg from door to door. The were called "Tom-o'-Bedlams," or "Bedlam-Beggars;" and the fare they received at the hands of a rough public that could suffer such a abolished in 1675; but, in other respects, the misery of their condition was scarcely mitigated. Asylums, properly so called, were not brought into being before the beginning of the present century. Even in these improved infirmaries, the treatment of patients was for some time marked by the old and time-honored barbarity. The idea had so long been accepted, that, when reason departs from its seat in the mind, it leaves the human being a mere animal, oftentimes more furious and dangerous than the wild beast, it was hard to exchange it for a critical eye. It appears outwardly to be designed especially to carry captive the hearts of juvenile readers; but inwardly it is adapted to please every cultivated mind. The story is not pretentious, either in subject or dimeusions, but it is very neatly told, and, in both matter and manner, will give abundant satisfaction.

DAILY TROUGHTS. By the Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D. Edited by the Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D. Edited by the Rev. J. V. D. SHUETS. Limos, pp. 496. New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 32.

THE IMPRACEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF BRUNEWICK. BY CARLES BEADLAUGH, Paper. Boston: Will-war was to chain them in wells, into which water was gradually admitted, subjecting the slow, sure approach of what they supposed to

of pain. Examining its body closely, we discover that a white mold is growing luxuriantly between the rings of the abdomen and on the surface of the wings, and that joints of the plant have fallen off upon the window-glass, covering a space surrounding the insect of nearly an inch in length and a half-inch in width. What is the eaning of these odd circumstances, and what ought the poor fly to its violent death?

sumed by a vegetable, a fungus that ate out its vital organs, and is now fattening on its remains. The fungus is called Empusa Musca, and is in the habit of attacking house-flies in and is in the habit of attacking house-nies in the autumn. The germs of the plant, floating in the air, or lurking in places visited by the in-sect, settle upon its body, and, finding conge-nial soil, take root and develop rapidly. The wretched victim, belplessly yielding to the drain on its vitality, becomes sluggish, and, when at last it is exhausted and overcome, fixes itself at last it is exhausted and overcome, fixes itself to some object, and, incapable of further action, pershes. Instances are often seen like the one ribed, where the fly settles on a winw-pane, and there succumbs to the cannibal ing on its vitals. "The whole of the inte-

Nature, " are consumed by the plant,—nothing remaining but the chitinous envelope, on which the mycelia (filaments) of the fungus form a feit-like layer; the fructification showing itself externally as filaments protruding from botween the rings of the body."

But the house-fly is not the only insect that is, subject to the deadly attacks of the Empusa. The single order of insects that at present seems to be exempt from the ravages of any of the numerous species of this fungus is the Neuropiera, which contains the dragon-flies, etc. The plants have been found growing (either on the larva or the perfect insect) on bees, ants, beetles, butterflies, moths, gnats, crickets, aphides (plant-lice), and water-insects. In some seasons, the house-fly is destroyed in vast numbers by the parasite; and the dung-fly has, in certain localities, been nearly annihilated by it. In the forests of Pomeranis and Posen, the caterpillers, which work immense destruction among the trees, have been held in check by a fungus which has killed such numbers as really to save the forests from threatsned extermination.

In certain seasons, these caterpillars appear to

tion.

In certain seasons, these caterpillars appear to suffer as from an epidemic; their bodies swell to bursting, and white threads of mold issue from them in etroles between the rings. In this condition, multitudes are found still clinging to the leaves on which they were feeding. The species of fungus which thus proves a benefactor to the forester of Northern Germany has been named by Dr. Reichhardt, of Vienna, the Empissa aution.

tor to the forester of Northern Germany has been named by Dr. Reichhardt, of Vienna, the Empisa aulico.

There is a species of wasp in the West Indies that is commonly infected with a destructive fungus. It is supposed that the germs of the plant find access to the interior of the wasp's body through the breathing porce at the side. Here they develop in luxurious vegetation, sending out their delicate joints through the surface. Individuals have been seen with plants as long as themselves projecting from different portions of their bodies. Very literally the tormented creatures dwelt under the shadow of their own vine and fig-tree; but the ahadow was in the last degree baneful. The breath of the Upas is not more deadly. In time, the fungus growth spreads through the body, and extinguishes the life of the insect. After this, the plant thrives more luxuriantly than ever,—the decomposing tissue of the dead body serving to afford it more favorable nutriment than the living structure. The particular fungus which affects the wasp is known as the Torrabia spheocephala.

About twenty-five species of this genus are known to be parasitle on insects. Five species have been observed in South Carolina, one in Pennsylvania, on the larvæ of the Maybug; and one other North-American species on notivenal moths. One species has been noticed in Cayenne; one in Brazil, on the larvæ of a clieda (commonly called locust), and one on a species of ant. Two species are found

the polisient, to constant and kind percent asticution. This imnovation upon oid and associanced methods of treatment met with violes reported from the sard of alterolated in the strength, "Outside the sarvium," say Dr. Hit. "I had the whole medical world against methods are strength of the sarvium," say Dr. Hit. "I had the whole medical world against methods are strength of the sarvium," say Dr. Hit. "I had the whole medical of the sarvium, say imms opened a regular battery against methods are strength of the sarvium of the

CHINESE WHEELBARROW. A correspondent of the Gardener's Chronicle dilates upon the ingenuity which the Chinese have displayed in the construction of the na-tional wheelbarrow. The one large wheel used is placed in the centre of the vehicle, so that the entire load rests directly upon it. The streets of Shanghai are filled with these carriages, which ply in the place of backs and drays. Two persons can conveniently ride in one, sit-Two persons can conveniently ride in one, sitting on the wooden platform at either side of the wheel, resting one arm on a framework raised over it, and planting one foot in a stirrup of rope. "It is by no means uncommon, however, to see as many as four persons conveyed, without any particular effort (the ground being level), by a stalwart (Coolie." Garden and farm-produce and livestock are transported in the same manner. The Chinese farmer often wheels his animals instead of driving them to market; and a fat, live hog lying on each side of the wheel may frequently be seen bowling along to the place of sale.

PEDIGREE OF THE CAMEL. Prof. Cope has recently discovered, in his study of American paleontology, a number of for organs of the abdomen," says a writer in well-determined forms which he regards as the progenitors of the camel. No clearly-defined have, up to the present time, been found in European formations. "Until such are discovered," says Prof. Cope, "there will be much ground for supposing that the camels of the Old World were derived from American ances-

### "LAST WORDS."

The why—the where—what boots it now to tell? Since all must end in that wild word—farewell.—Bure Firewell! The bitter, bitter word is said,
And the ties that bound us are all riven now;
The story's told; the pleasure and the pain
Of loves first dream end with thy broken yow.

I have forgiven all the darken'd past,—
This buried deep within the Nevermore;
Forgiven e'en the faithlessness that wakes
Heart-haunting mem'ries of a spell that's o'er.
We have been friends,—dear to each other,—but
The fervor of that passion is now fied;
We stand spart, and 'tween us, cold and chill,
Steals the wan spectre of a love that's dead.

And so my spirit no resentment holds; Thy whisper'd name falls lightly; for to ms The bitter waking from that dream is past, And all regrets I leave, false heart, to thea.

Good-bye—farewell!—a long and last farewell To all the glory of the hopes once mine; Toe dear thou wert, too deep the love I gave For one as soulless as the love of thine.

And so the bitterest of all words is said,— A word that thrills the quivering heart-strings now The ties that bound us, things are of the past. For thine was but a woman's thoughtless yow. Owen M. Wilson, Jr.

Another Enker Case.

Philadophia Telegraph.

London, Oct. 7.—On Tuesday of last week, a young and handsome officer of the Royal Marines, James Tremlett about to join bis corps at Chatham, booked his fare from London, and was the sole occupant of a first-class compartment as far as Woolwach Dockyard Station. From that place the carriage was shared with him by Seraphins Higginbotham, a lady student of medicine and surgery, somewhat over the middle age, and of great muscular strength. At first they were at opposite ends and on opposite seats of the compartment, and he was engrossed with the reading of the Saturday Review on Mistaken Affinities.—the article bearing, apparently, on the Baker case. Removing her spectacles, looking intently at him, and ultimately changing her place in the carriage, the charming Seraphina observed, with flattering unotion, "You are a cery nice young man!" Now Tremlett having no knowledge of the lady, was frank enough to say so. She, in no wise taken aback, seized the paper he held exclaimed, "Oh! dos't read that!" and knelt in rapt adoration before him. His requests to her to rise not being complied with, he removed to the other end of the carriage. The fair one followed, was sure she had previously seen hum, asserted that she knew his sister, held fast by his coat-tails, and insisted upon giving him "a knes for his mother's sake;" and he, a mere boy, with wit enough to recognize his helplessness, perforce consented, conditionally on the act not being repeated. As the train passed through a tunnel the lady citched his whiskers, and he became alarmed. Her manner changing, she suddenly became "a lone, unprotected female." and counseled him to take care. She was assured she need be in no anxiety about that, and thereupon, protesting her innocence, she gripped him by the coollar. His struggles were in vain. Suddenly leaning forth from the window he shouted for help, which came in the guise of a porter, for Moopham was at that moment reached, and Seraphina Hyginbotham, condemned by the unex

THE CURRENCY.

use in our fight for honest money. What is I was a boy, I used to play now and then in a rambling old garret in my grandfather's house, a here, as in all such houses, everything was six bred that was of no earthly use any lorger, but which was, for that reason I suppose, of the greats at possible interest for a boy of my years. Am any other things, I remember I found, one day, an old trunk crammed full of Continental mo twy that my grandfather had taken in the times a hen he had to take that or nothing. It's was a carriage-manufacturer, and well-to-to, for he owned some land where the Nawy-Yard now stands in Brooklyn, in which city he slid his work, and died, and was buried. This in ioney, like the rest of the old traps, was of no o arthly use except to sell for old paper, and of it'ar less use than an equal weight of old newspay are of that time would be now; but the old m, a had been compelled to take it, in his day, for his, best work in wood and iron, and, for land wil ich is now of immense value, had exchanged as a nuch of it as anybody would take for such thing; as he wanted; and then had seen the remainder.

BODY ANO SPIRIT. he wanted; and then had seen the remainder pass away into mere rags, which had to be a to ned in the old garret, to be tumbled out at last and sold, if it was sold, for about a cent a pour a 1,and you were lucky if you got that for this s ort of rubbish.

Now I am in business, and, as I have thought about this outery for more paper, I have for no myself wondering what will come of it if the inflationists get their own way, and print a many of these legal lies as they have a min I to; and whether my grandchildren will not find in my one grandfather my grandfather my candifather my candifather my candifather my candifather my can trunkful of lying promises to pay a dollar, that never will be redeemed while the world stands.

stands.
When these old Continentals were issued, When these old Continentals were issued, which became so worthless in course of time as to pass into a proverb, there was this real value in them: they were so many tokens of the terrible struggle through which we had to pass to freedom and a new nation, and they were signed, as it were, with the people's blood, and no man will say they ought not to have been issued. But they did not represent any other earning or price than this of liberty and a new nation. There never was a bushel of wheat behind the dollar, or the tenth part of 232 grains of gold; and, while the nation might have redeemed them by the time we got so much money in the Treaspry that we had to distribute a large sum back to the States, the simple fact is, the nation did not and would not do it. They repudiated the old promise to pay, and let the whole thing go.

In the War we have passed through, again we had to adopt the old plan of promises to-pay, for

whole thing go.

In the War we have passed through, again we had to adopt the old plan of promises to pay, for very much the same reason; to make a dollar-greenback, and send it out to sell for what it would bring, because we could not help ourselves in any other way. It did not represent a bushel of wheat at \$1. or the tenth part of 232 grains of coined gold, or any real value beyond that of a National existence, which was, to be sure, the highest a dollar can bear in our sense; but yesterday we repudiated again to almost the measure of 15 cents of this promise-to-pay, because as yet we are not ready, as we think, to make our paper good.

Well, now, if we go to work to make more paper, what shall we do with it? We must either make it represent the honest worth of a dollar in wheat or in winstever we have to offer in return, and so get it out of the Treasury in that way; or Congress must say it is worth the dollar, and so parh it into circulation, and let it go for what it is worth through appropriations for public works, etc., and face the fact that it is sure to find the worth it represents and no more, open the way to new avenues of extravagance, which can never be touched without the waste we had to bear in our War, and were glad to bear; and the end of that will be, as sure as we live, the old trunk in the garret.

A GOVERNMENT-CURRENCY.

A GOVERNMENT-CURRENCY. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.-An objection is urged to the plan of a Government-currency, that it will lack the quality of elasticity. The objection would be good if the currency were to be the same volume all the time. This may be obviated by the adoption of a low-priced bond, to be interchangeable between the people and the Government. This bond should be regulated something like the English consol: that is, it might be a little larger than a bank-note, equally portable and convenient to handle, payable to bearer on demand. The consol merely calls for so much interest at stated periods, without any promise to pay the prinsols are quoted in London at a fraction over 94 cents in gold. Our bonds are worth more in London because they pay a higher rate of in-terest. Our interconvertible bond should be so erranged that any person having \$50, or any multiple of \$50, could invest it in the public debt free of expense, and with as little trouble as possible. When a holder of a bond wishes to exchange it for currency, he will do so, not by returning it to the Government, but by selling it to some one who wants to invest currency in the public debt. There will always be buyers of such a security, just as there are now for our bonds. The British consol is issued in amounts much less than \$50, and is always salable at its current value. By the adoption of this system, our public debt would soon find its way into the hands of the common people, instead of being held abroad at a high rate of interest. The debt of England is not carried alone by the banks, or the nobility, or the wealthier classes; the tradesmen, the great middle class, the frugal of every sort, have an interest in the public funds. Not so in this country. Our debt—somewhat more than half of that of England—is largely owned abroad, the payment of the interest on which drains us of our coin. The banks, insurance companies, large capitalists, and speculators, own the balance. No attempt is made to popularize our public debt by making it accessible in small amounts, and transferable without expense. Anything of this sort would be opposed by the gentlemen of the bank-parfors and the Stock-Boards; so it will not likely be done for the present.

With this feature of inter-conversion into in-

Anything of this sort would be opposed by the gentlemen of the bank-parlors and the Stock-Boards; so it will not likely be done for the present.

With this feature of inter-conversion into interest-bearing bonds, a Government-currency would have every element of elasticity which the bank-currency swer had in this country, with this great difference: Every business-man of long experience knows that, whenever there has been any indication of depression in our finances, the elasticity of our bank-currency comes suddenly to an end. In self-protection, the banks begin to hoard both coin and paper, until a panic is precipitated among the people, and they are left high and dry on the rock of bankruptcy. In the panic of 1873, the banks were not called on to redeem their notes in coin; they had more than they could do to get paper for their depositors. In times of trouble, the Government would redeem their exchangeable bonds in the currency of the country,—something which the banks never did and never will do because, in such a trial, they never have what they should have,—money to pay their demand-obligations.

I admit that the present National-Banking law is probably the best that could be devised for the regulation of banks. All I sek is, that the privilege of issuing paper-money be placed exclusively in the power of the General Government, the same as the power to coin money. The law for regulating banks should remain; it will do no harm after the right to issue money is taken away from them, and may do some good. I would have no faith in the law anyhow after specie-payments are insugurated, if the banks are to retain the privilege of issuing papermoney. Law or no law, a bank cannot redeem its notes in coin if it has not got it. In a flourishing period of trade, when perfect confidence and trust prevail, banks of issue do very well so long as people do not make any demands for coin of them; but, whenever such a time does come, the National Banks will go down in the first storm. Nothing will save them from their inev

BODY AND SPIRIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Having for years read your never-uninteresting paper, and aiways with admiration of its strength and eloquence, if not approval of its conclusions. I now feel towards you as a friend who wishes, when you are wrong, to set you right; and, therefore, I send you some new, correct, and elevating ideas on

our currency.

The position taken by you upon this subjection. surprises me, no less than the firmness with which you maintain it; I, therefore, conclude that you are honest in your error, and do not realize that you are battering against the ever-lasting hills when you strike the greenback, or anything else based on public credit,—that is,

lasting hills when you strike the greenback, or anything else based on public credit,—that is, faith.

Unthinking men and women ask for gold as money, because it costs labor to take it from earths unsayory bowels, and, when not current, may be made a jewel to gratify vanity; but refuse the greenback, because it costs no labor, and, when not current, will not gratify vanity, but exercise faith. Thus, you see, the first is based on the vanity of individuals, many of whom are constantly putting it away, crying all it sanity, and no law can prevent them. It ut, if such were not the case, the base is bad, far vanity is of Satan,—therefore, shaky. The last ter is founded on public faith. Contemplate it,—not one man's or woman's vanity, but a great Nation's faith, and that protected by law. Is not the faith of forty millions, cemented by low; and bound in by law, a more solid foundation than the individual vanity of as many, shifting with humans' whims? But, besides, faith is of God,—therefore, solid.

Now, I condidently inquire, is not the gold-basis to the greenback as hell-born vanity to heaven-born faith? Think of the superiority of spinit over body, mind over matter; and then consicter that gold is desired for its body, the green abok for its spirit.

The is what I call "bottoming" arguments, and, when applied to both sides of the question, it nev, ir fails to uncover the most concealed conclusion:

Now here the most concealed conclusion:

You see that we have only to trace matter; back to the two fundamental causes,—the Ahn lighty and the Devil,—to be set right on any sut quect. Yours in haste, Next Trionier.

P.S.—I might also ask if greenbacks and religion and less desirable because they may be had "without money and without price."

I HE SHAMROCK AND STARS.

THE SHAMROCK AND STARS.

odicated to the Second Regiment, and read at the Ina-tion. of their Assembly-Rooms. Oct. 20, 1875.

With sun, 1 a a, and sky, in sweet conclave uniting
To awake a a wedure unequaled on earth.—
With every a spect of Nature inviting.
The Sham I ock of Erin finds generous birth.
Twas the sig 2 of God's Triune with Patrick release
Our land f 2 om Idolatry's dungeon and bars;
Then proud f 5 ow the Shamrock, in bonor increasing
With its for u in "the sod," and its face to the stars

stranger, its fibres, that quivered with pain;
And Crime, in .i. is name of the Cross and the Manger,
Poured rivers of blood and pilled mountains of slain.
More wretched a utrivors! with Liberty strangled,
They lived but .for insults and lash-printed scars;
And the verdure of Earth with sad tear-drops was
spangled.
When the Shan'u oek was crushed 'neath the pitying

ered;
But, wherever a dr op of their precious blood fell,—
And God knows that: the soil was too lavishly water

Grew a monument 4 hamrock their glory to tell,

But a thrill of joy shed through the land brokenhearted, Though silent her harn was, and shattered her lance;
Twas when Sarsfield the Br sve with the Shamrock departed,
And set it a crown to the B lies of France,
On a red foreign field, Erin's vengeance was vented,
When the galant Brigade, with trumphant huzzas,
Swept the foe from the plain, Then our tyrant repented

pented His trescherous deeds and his venomous laws.

But Columbia the Shamrock of E rin uplifted,
And set in her jewels; 'twas gu urded right well;
Nor long ere her sky with the war-bolt was rifted,
And she wept o'er its leaves when Montgomery fell!
And, when she was free from broad seaboard to highland,
She accounted John Barry the pric'e of her tars;
With the him accourged back to his grull-laden island,
She kissed the aweet Shamrock, while blessing her
Stars.

A century now on her bosom 'tis lying,
And 'tis green as when plucked from the Isle of the
Seas:
To Columbia's kindness, its children, replying,
Give force of expression in soldiers like these!
And she smiles on the gom on her bosom rey osing,
For it brings to her 'soutcheon no sinister uses;
Wherever her ranks with the foe are seen closing,
The Shamrock is found with the Stripes and the Stars.

YII.

To-day proud Columbia, beside either ocean,
Looks smilingly off to the East, to the West;
Nor the jangling of bigots, nor war's fierce committion,
Disturbs the sweet quiet that reigns in her breast.
Rememb'ring her Irish-American yeomen,
What cares she for red-coats of hireling hussars?
What to her whether inside or outside the foemen,
As long as the Shamrock is set in her Stars?

Like the chemical union, two elements turning
To product more ardent than either alone,
It the fire of our zeal with two sentiments burning:
We are Ireland's forever,—America's own!
Ne'or renouncing the one,—to the other still loval,—
By the brave that are gone, and their sanctifa
scars. By Columbia's hand, and its bounty so royal,
As she cherished our Shamrock, we'll brighten be
Stars!

IX.

They chide us for loving the poor little clover;
But 'tis emblem of all we have cherished and lost.

Though we scale the wild summits, and sail the sess
over,
Wherever the bark of our fortuns be tossed;

Though we delve in the coal-mine, or plow the broad
prairies,
Or clutch California's glittering bars.—
Thus calls back our childhood, its legends and fairies;
But the badge of our pride is the Shamrock and Stars.

Gallant soldiers, farewell! Sure, your kindness, isrge-hearted,
Will excuse my faint harp, and its tremulous strings;
And, after its functous strains have departed,
May your deeds be the prife of a greater to sing.
Good luck to you, boys! and tis double your trade is,
Ye loved ones of Yenus! ye children of Mars!
Oh! be killing alize to the foe and the indies,
While wearing the badge of the Shambock and
Stars!
CHICAGO.

J. MAHONT.

"Stuck-up-Ative" Camels.

And now heaves in sight the unchanged quintessence of Orientalism; there is our first camel, a camel in use, in his native setting, and not in a menagerie. An entire line of them, loaded with building stones, aré wearily shambling along. The long, hended neck spes humility, but the superculious nose in the air expresses perfect contempt for all modern life. The contrast of this haughty "stuck-up-airveness" (it is necessary to coin this word to express the camel's ancient conceft) with the royal ugliness of the brute is both awe-inspiring and amusing. No human Boyal family dare be uglier than the camel. He is a mass of bones, faded tufts, humps, lumps, splay-joints, and callosities. His tall is a ridiculous wisp, and a failure as an ornament or a fly-brush, His feet are simply

overtated; that is to say, he dies like a sheep on an expedition of any length if he is not well fed. His gait racks muscles like an ague. And yet this ungainly creature carries his head in the air, and regards the world out of his great brown eves with disdain. The Suhux is not more placid. He reminds me, I don't know why, of a pyramid. He has a resumblance to a peaintree. It is impossible to make an Egyptian picture without him. What a Hapeburg lip he has! Ancient? royal? The very polse of his head says plainly, "I have come out of the dim past, before history was; the deluge did not touch me; I saw Menes come and go; I helped Shoofoo build the great pyramid; I know Egypt when it hadn't an obelisk nor a temple; I, watched the slow building of the old pyramid at Sakhara. Did I not transport the fathers of your race across the desert? There are three of us: the date-palm, the pyramid, and myself. Everything else is modern. Go to 1"—C. D. Warner in the November Allantic.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Creek National Council-Newspaper Matters-Adopted White Citizens-M. E. Conference—Superintendent Hong
—United States Court—Emigrants.
Special Correspondence of The Chicaso Thouns,
Muskouzz, Creek Nation, Ind. Ter., Oct. 23.—
The Creek National Council, which has been in regular annual session for the past three weeks, regular annual session for the past three weeks, adjourned yesterday afternoon until the 22d of November. An art was passed by both Houses (House of Kings and House of Warnors) for-bidding any Creek citizen from hiring any white man for any purpose,—except, perhaps, mechanical,—under a penalty of \$300 and costs of prosecution. The Chief has not as yet approved this

measure; and it is certainly will not long remain on the statute-books of the nation, if it now be-Col. D. N. McIntosh, Gen. Pleasant Porter, and David Harge,—all men of ability,—were elected by the Council as representatives to Washington this winter.

Washington this winter.

JOURNALISTIC,

A series of resolutions were passed by the Council, directing the Chief to notify the proprietors of the Indian Progress,—the new paper just established here by Col. E. C. Boudinot and other Cherokee citizens, and which will approximate the contract of the contr pear to-morrow with its initial number,—to vacate their premises and remove hence within ten days. In case of default, the paper and premises are to be seized, and sold at public outcry for the benefit of the Creek Nation. It is understood that there is fun ahead, as the news-paper Indians have spicaled to Washington for protection, under the General Comity regula-tions in force between the Indian nations for years past.

By virtue of a charter granted by the Creek

National Council, an organization will be effected during the incoming weak for the purpose of publishing a newspaper to be conducted under the direction of the principal Chiefs and five other leading citizens of each of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chicksaw, and Seminole nations; with a capital, as stated, of \$4,000; and the purpose will be so make the paper a true reflex of the Indians idea of the questions agitating the country in reference to the opening of the Indian Territory, as contemplated in the Okiahoma bill now pending in the United States Senate, and for a better exposition of Indian affairs from their standpoint, besides organizary and current news and politics. It is believed that this paper will be ably conducted and attract some attention in the newspaper-world.

Adopting white citizens.

At the recent sitting of the Supreme Court of National Council, an organization will be ef-

ADOPTED WHITE CITIZENS.

At the recent sitting of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation, a white man named G. W. Scott, married to a Choctaw woman, was appointed Associate Justice in a certain case, in place of Judge Folsom, when his right to sit was called in question. Thereupon the Court decided, "That, as Mr. Scott had complied with the laws of the Choctaw Nation governing such cases, he was to all intents and purposes a citizen," and so accordingly he was sworn in. This is the first instance of an adopted white citizen holding a leading office in the Choctaw Nation, and therefore, the decision settles the political status of such class.

fore, the decision settles the political status of such class.

The Indian Conference of the Methodist Epis-copal Church South has just closed its annual session, at Alaka, Choctaw Nation, after four days' labor, Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, presiding on the occasion. About thirty-five regular preachers were in attendance, besides many Indian lay delegates; and the statistics show, in addition, 85 local preachers and 4,755 members; 33 Sab-bath-schools, 137 teachers, and 943 scholars. The next session will be held at Vinita, Cherokee Nation, in October, 1876.

PRIEND ENOUGH HOAP

PRIEND ENOUGH HOAP

passed through here last Wednesday, en route
for the Sac and Fox and other Western Agencies,
under his direction, for the purpose of making
payments and to supervise the action of his subunder his direction, for the purpose of making payments and to supervise the action of his subordinates; and he promises that his annual report, now nearly ready, to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, will show a greater progress among his tribes than has ever before been made in the history of the Government. Not less than 30,000 bushels of wheat have been threshed in a district of country extending from Coody's Bluff to Claremore Mounds, in the Cherokee Nation; and it is now selling at estations on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway at \$1 per bushel delivered. Pretty good work for the "Ingine" country.

At it is retored that a white man shot and killed an Indian near North Fork, in this (Creek) Nation, a few mornings ago,—saying, after the Indian dropped dead from the tree in which he was, that he thought he was a turkey! Nothing has been done with the fellow.

THE UNITED STANES COURT for the Western District of Arkansas, which includes Indian Territory.—Judge J. C. Parker, District Judge, presiding,—will convene as Fort Smith, Ark., on the 8th day of November next. Gen. James F. Fagan, United States Marshal, reports the docket very large, especially the criminal side thereof; and you may look out for more trials, convictions, and wholesale executions, in that quarter. It is a grand thing for this whole Territory that Judge Parker—that able and impartial jurist—is on the Bench; and Gen. Fagan has done much to correct abuses in his office in force when he took charge. A worthy and capable officer is Gen. Fagan.

The Cherokee National Council will meet on Monday, Nov. 1; and the absorbing topic of who is Chief will then be settled,—let us earnestly hope, without bloodshed and trouble generally.

Miss Cora Rosa, the pretty and accomplished daughter of Chief Rosa, was united in marriage, at Fort Gibson, the early part of last week to Dr. R. B. Howard, a practicing physician in good standing at that place.

THE CHEROKEE OUPHAN ASTLUM
was formally dedicated on the 18th inst., but the unfinished sta

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

NORTH CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1875.—A lady residing at Lisbon, this State (I think Lisbon is the name), who has been discussing the all-absorbing matrimonual question in THE TRIBUNE, has the assurance to call herself "Pansy," name to the mis of which, as a nom de plume, I claim priority,—I having adopted it as such shortly after the Great Fire, and appended it to claim priority.—I having adopted it as such shortly after the Great Fire, and appended it to correspondence and miscellaneous articles published in several Western papers, among which are the following: The Beacon and the Herald, of Aurora (III.); the Gazelle and the Western Westly, of Dayrenport (Ia.); the Rock Island (III.) Union; and the Chicago Evening Journal. This I consider pretty strong evidence in support of the claim I make of the exclusive in support of the claim I make of the exclusive insupport of the claim I make of the exclusive insupport of the claim I make of the exclusive insupport of the claim I make of the exclusive insupport of the claim I make of the exclusive insupport of the claim I make of the exclusive insupport of the claim I make of the exclusive insupport her to choose something else as a pseudonym in her future communications to the press.

I am reluctant to attribute wrong motives to the lady, or to believe that she appropriated my pretty nom de plame with the intent of robbing me of laurels. I have the defather, to fook upon her act in the charitable light of a coincident, based upon the supposition that, by some unaccountable mischance, my faus had not extended

especially over my own State. In consideration of this, I again warn the penudo "Pansy" to leave me in quiet poassasion of what is evidently my own.

I love the name of "Pansy," because the sweet little flower from which I borrowed it is closely interwoven with many of the most sucred memories of early days. In the rustic home where my first years were spent, flowers of many varieties were profusely cultivated by my Gorman mother, but the pansy more extensively than them all. Not only was it seen in great profusion in the flower garden, but also among the vegetables, and even in the fields, the meadows, and the forest. In the three latter places, first taking roof from seed carelessly eastlered by the hands of children, and in after yearself-propagated, it flourished side by side with the blue-eyed violet, its four of kin. And oh! how I loved to find my pets the pansies among the sild phlow and other forest-treasures, and to gather them daily, and scatter them over the cradle of the baby-sister I cherished so fondly, but who left me one day in June, when the roses were all in bloom, and all the other flowers wring with them in beauty, and Pastor Hoover and she had gone to Heaven. But I saw them place her in a coffin, and afterwards in the grave. Then I knew she was in the ground. So I planted pansies on top of her grave, and watered them many days with my tears; and when, year after year, I found them still flourishing on that little grave, they became more deat to me than ever, and none other of Flora's treasures could supersede them in my affections.

When ill, if in the season of flowers, a handful of fresh pansies (I called them Johnny jumpups then) was at my request, placed each day in water beside my bed, where I could rest my fever-heated eyes upon them, and inhale their delicate perfume; and I have no doubt now but that their soothing presence conduced more toward my recovery than did the oxious medicine left me by the doctor. [The very consistent and effections in the grave, had a more failing "heart's

WAUKESHA.

Personal Items—The Bank-Failure—Boring for Water—Carcoll College—Wedding.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
WAUKESHA, Wis, Oct. 26.—Now that the State
Fair and the Chicago Exposition are over, and the boarding-houses are closed for the season, our little village is gently sinking into its long

winter's sleep.
The rich tints of the maple have faded into dreary deadness, and the walks are covered with fallen leaves, that crackle under the feet with dismal sound that is a hollow scho of the glad, sweet life of joyens June. But hazy, dreamy Indian-summer touches days and scenes that are in the sere and yellow leaf with a mystic charm that is as subtle as it is fleeting. The boys go nutting, rob the squirrels of their gathered store, stain their fingers, and come home tired and happy. Farmers make bonfires and gather apples. Papas and mammas, forgetting the years that are between take long rambles over the still, smoky hills. It is a time of sentiment, sunshing, sweet rider, and sono-making. dismal sound that is a hollow scho of the glad sunshine, sweet rider, and soap-making.

"Leaves have their time to fall," and, as some put it, fall is the time to leave. Not only have the greater portion of the spring-visitor gone, but many of the village-people are seekin

Mrs. Eldridge has accompanied her son and his family, who have been spending the sum his family, who have been spending the summer here, to their home in Japan. The removal of Mr. G. C. Dana and family to Chicago is a matter of deep regret to their many friends. The Misses Jones have returned to Utica. H. C. Olin has gone to Chicago. J. T. Wardrobe has left for Philadelphia, where he expects to take a course at the Dental College; "The Dodge Clinb" thus, extends its circle, and sends a representative to the Cantennial.

The bank failure seems to be accepted as a settled fact; or, rather, an unsettled fact, as Mr. R. S. Gove, the assignee, has not yet been able to state exactly the small percentage that the depositors may hope to receive; the most san-

depositors may hope to receive; the most san-ruine do not expect over 10 per cent. The Bap-ist Church loses about \$3,000. tiet Church loses about \$3,000.

The County Fair was a financial success, although the display was not as good as on former occasions.

Another spring has come to the surface; it is not far from the Hygeia, and is the property of

Another spring actions and is the property of a Mr. Gleon, of New York, Drilling the rock for springs (?) and artesian wells has become a popular pastime; and the monotonous thump, thump of the boring machine is a frequent sound. After striking the rock, and going through a stratum from 20 to 30 feet, a vein of sweet, pure water is reached, that mee to within a tew foct of the surface.

Miss Alice Perry and her mother have returned from their extended Eastern trip.

Mr. A. Dickerman, of Boston, has been spending a few days in town. Mr. Heath, of the Treasury Department at Washington, is also here.

Notwithstanding the hard times, the prospects of Carroll College seem to be brightening; the attendance is larger than ever before during the fall term, and, at a recent session of the Preabyterian Synod heid at Baraboo, important steps were taken towards its immediate endowment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Billings celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage a short time since. A merry company, a general good time, and a variety of gifts, useful, curious, and otherwise, marked the day of their wooden wedding.

The social event of the season thus far is the marriage of Miss, Lydia Bacon, danghter of W. D. Bacon, Evg. to Mr. George F. Earner, which occurred on Thumday evening of last week. At an early hour the new and handsome residence of the parents was filled with a throng of relatives and friends. The ceremony took place precisely at the time appointed, and the congratulations that followed were hearty and sincere.

The bride was tastefully dressed in pure white, and her perfect components added to her white, and her perfect components added to her white, and her perfect components added to her

gratulations that followed were hearty and sincere.

The bride was tastefully dressed in pure white, and her perfect composure added to her lovely appearance. The gitts were numerous and valuable: \$5,000 and the deed of a house and lot, from the respective parents of the bride and groom, an elegant ice-pitcher and gobiets, marked "From Col. and Mrs. Dunbar;" a beautiful oil-painting from Mrs. Darwin: a silver butter-dish from "The Dodge Club," besides spoome, napkin-rings, books, pictures, vases, flowers, and many other tokens of remembrance.

Among the guests from out of the village

and many other tokens of remembrance.

Among the guests from out of the village were Mr. and Mrs. af. M. Hill, of Nashotah; Mr. and Mrs. Savage, of Merton; Mr. De Lany and daughter, of Whitewater; Miss Bacon, Miss Palmer, Miss Belle Anderson, Mr. J. Anderson, and others, from Milwanice.

The outertainment was according to the usual hospitable style of the generous host and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Barber begin wedded life under the happiest of circumstances, with hright prospects, and the best wishes of cores of friends.

AT THE THE

The leaves are growing raddy as the sun begins to dip,
The birds are twitt'ring forth their even-ang;
Little Lucy sits expectant, with her finger at her lip:
What makes her sister Alice stay so long?
There are a disty-chains to whive, there are blackberries
to taste;
Why not play about the meadows for a while?
Why lunger, linger, linger at the sitle?
Impatient little Lucy is a simple-witted mite,—
Her sweetheart days are future joys, the clear;
Why should Harry keep his arm around her sister's
wast so tight?
Why make ber blush by whisp'ring in her ear?
The sun will soon be setting—Lucy does not love the
dark;
Shee does not love the silent bats that fill across the
park;
Shee he met her, Alice might have walked a

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

and Church U Comparison of Bis mins' Past and ent Views CURES THE WORST PAINS

CHURCH UNI

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Reading in the

them the Apparatus to the jar the vine, ye are the branches. Lody in Christ." "We are all body." As the vine is one, as o are all the baptized one b

o are all the baptized one beganic unity—God's act in the kingdom—no act of man is one human family and all the language, laws, and custom unity of human beings. So as the Church. Neither your myself, nor all the religion affect the unity of the Cleare of it, and needs.

eare of it and g needs ance. We are responsib among the different member

en our pars the grand obstacle our Holy Beligion, the want of inferent members.

God takes care of the unity the sales us to see that then Thing of Christ's members.

fig. asks us to see the discovery fiven country, as well with the branches, comes from the unity which the Church "built upon the aposties and Prophets, Jes applies the chief corner-store

Moody's Views as pects of Success in B NOT ONE HOUR Looks More Encoura Any Place in En

After reading this Advertisement need any a suffer with pain. Compromise Plan A Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN CHURCH UNIX
REPLY TO DR. COOL
the Editor of The Chicago, Trabus Cancaso. Oct. 29.— Tour sendsy last appears to confound union.—torms expressive at in the very origin of the Cancas and the very origin of the Cancas are as in the very origin of the Cancas are as in the very origin of the Cancas are as in the very origin of the Cancas are as in the very origin of the Cancas are as a contract or a cancas are as a cancas are a cancas a cancas are a cancas a c

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most engreciating using spiritifications, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organ to In from One to Twenty Minutes

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Borels, Mumps, Congretion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Dimenti Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtherra, Caron, Influenza, Headaetts, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatian, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of the

FEVER AND AGUE Fover and Ague cured for fills costs. There is at remedial agent in the world that will cure fover and are and all other malarious, billions, corrise typhod, rules and other fover (wided by Endway's Pills) to quite Radway's Ready Reside!. Pilty couts per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVEN Has made the most actorishing cursa. So rapid are the changes the body under the influence of this truly sun

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

for when once this remain comments of the control o

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

DR. RADWAY: I have had overlan times had bowels. All the doctors said "that we had overlan times had it." I tried overything that was recommending helped me. I saw your Resolvant, as would try it, but had no faith in B. bears for twelve years. I took six bottles of the had no faith in B. bears for twelve years. I took six bottles of the had no faith in B. bears for the had the bear of the had been deed to be to

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

O., for the past forty season the United States.

PREV YORE, Oct. 11.

DR. RADWAY—DEAN STR: Las added to a medium to the unifering to make a trial season of duty to the unifering to make a trial season of working of your seekinase on mysel. For season of the unifers of the un

WINDS I SUBIL DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pilk porfectly tasteless, riegantly makes with purrow regulate, purry, described described to the purrow regulate, purry, described described to the purrow regulate to the purrow regulate to the purrow regulate regu This dialogue, small Lucy, which seems tedious as you tarry.

To Alicais a rather serious thing;

For it means that she and Harry have this evening to the Head, Defocution in the Side. Charles, and when a little bride-maiden, uncommonly like you.

Comes into church so trippingly, all dress'd in white and blue, and blue, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year, as you reach the middle siste, and the year.

being the chief cornerse Lord while on earth earn unity but for union among branch of His Kingdom between the different br He prayed: "Holy Father, Own name those whom Ti

that they may be One in Us heir word Iunion also ai may be one, as Thou Fath Thee, that they slee may be the world may believe that flaving provided for the units Church, inaugurating Bevelation, one Priesthoo scraments, our Savior pi ebedience, for such union believe." Notwithstanding declares that only by such clergymen are trying to o way. There it is plain a

line, in faith and practice-world may believe? Your has something of the union has something of the union augmenting and inflaming God. He still has some of jon about him. So we will further with the spear of vit, 13: "For by one spir into one body." How this position that by one spir into 300 bodies, or into Eph. iv., 16: "From who fitly joined together and which avery joint summission." fily joined together and which every joint supplied pacted. "mean "divided writing thus to the United advise them to "split" as Your correspondent, I that, when Christ was one church, which He called it to a fold, Himself the shepherds under Him; that appon the officers He desig and promised that the grevall against His Church the Apoetles that He wou end of the world. Your mit that, immediately such the Church was the wholl lavers, and that there was fring the Church; that the the ministry and their aut and that there was no Apostolic age in discern knows that there was no Apostolic age in discern knows that there was no Apostolic there was no Apostolic through the church; nothing the sent city, nothing the provement on God's one beau invented. There we los as now, the same var los as now, the same var leasant that the control the control of the co

present state of thingspresent state of thingspresent state of thingspresent state of thingspresent state of the present of spirit,

We find no contending the simulation of his own denomination of the United Presbyterians, or United Synod of state Beform Synod of Dyterian Synod, or Dute disformed; or for General State of Synon, description, Discontinuous distance of the Synon, description, description, description, description, whitefield Methodists, Whitefield Methodists, in Synon, whitefield Methodists, in Syno

tion), Whitefield Meth Connection), Whitefield Meth Connection), Whitefield winstip Connection), Protestant Episcopalia Palians. He did rather many other dividention. He saked if There is not the least with the many of our present for our present for our present for our present starting into life, these are in turn, proving the appriment been tried lasting form of the Challesing for the Challesing form of the

How shall this union-in

been invented. There ion as now, the same to peramenta, but one cleed, different congressed, different congressed man of the convenience or physical challenge the product of the convenience or physical challenge the product of the convenience or physical challenge the product of the convenience or physical challenge of the convenience of the convenience

REMEDIES.

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Ready Relief

INSTANT EASE

Ready Relief to the part or difficulty exists will afford ass stumbler of water will, in a few praise, Sour Stomach, Heart-arries, Drentery, Choic, what weak paint. Carry a bottle of RADWAP's carry a bottle of RADWAP's carry a bottle of Water. It is from change of water. It is by or Bitters as a stimulant.

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assa, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropes, parliance of urine, Brarie's di-m all cases where there are benefit as is thick; clother and benefit as a second of the companies of the dark, billions appearance, as a said when there is a pricillar, passing water, and pain the small

Years' Growth Cared by Erventy, Mass., July 12, 1885. had ovarian tumor in the ovari-ctors said "there was no help be had was recommended, but not

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compromise Plan About Bible. Reading in the Schools.

CHURCH UNITY.

nifference Between I ad Church Union.

amparison of Bishop Cummins' Past and Present Views.

Meedy's Views as to the Pros-

ects of Success in Brooklyn.

CHURCH UNITY.

of Enter of The Chicago, Tribune : at appears to confound the terms unity
lerms expressive of relations separverigin of the Church, as in its in he very origin of the Universe, as in the start continuity by no interrupted succession in the Apostolic to the present age. "I am to may are the branches." "We are all one thin Christ." "We are all baptized into one thin Christ." We are all baptized into one as the body is one, as the body in the present all the baptized one body in Him. This start is the present of the pres unity-God's act in the very origin of beckman family, and all the differences of the laws, and customs do not affect the cit of human beings. So as to the unity of the charch. Neither your correspondent nor of the unity of the Church. God takes of it, and needs not our assistant we are responsible; for the union on the different members, for not, removing put the grand obstacle to the

he sale us to see that there is no distinion, of the brackes, comes from correspondences the unity which the Great Head of the can be analy when the foundation of the touties and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone." & Our Blessed Led while on earth earnestly prayed not for bessen the different branches of His Church. Es payed: "Holy Father, keep through Thine Om name those whom Thou hast given Me, issithay may be One in Us as We are; neither my I for these alone [union among them], but is these also which shall believe on Me through may be one, as Thou Father art in Me and I in the, that they also may be one with Us, that its world may believe that Thou hast sent Me." faring provided for the unity, the organism of fis Church, inaugurating but one Kingdom, indicate the conference of the Church that one Church the conference of t eming but one Church, providing but one series of ents, our Savier prayed for responsive eve." Notwithstanding our Lord expressly ares that only by such union can the world beconquered,—by a union in the unity,—yet we degree are trying to optimize our divisions at read Christ's declaration in some unnatural ver. There it is plain as it can be, that the world will not believe until union is secured in

ha in faith and practice—be secured, that the world may believe? Your good correspondent he something of the union spirit, but it needs he something of the union spirit, but it needs segmenting and inflaming by the pure Word of God. He still has some of the leaven of division shout him. So we will touch this matter further with the spear of Bible truth. I. Cor. vi., 13: "For by one spirit we are all haptized into one body." How this destroys our brother's accordance to the company of the spirit we are all haptized. cone body." How this destroys our brother's sition that by one spirit we are all baptized to 300 bodies, or into shattered fragments.

i. w., 16: "From whom the whole body, by joined together and compacted by that hick every joint supplieth," etc. Does "completed" mean "divided"? Did St. Paul in hing thus to the United Church at Ephesus has the mean "whit!" as we do in America? wing thus to the United Church at Ephesus area them to "split" as we do in America?

Tour correspondent, I doubt not, will admit that when Christ was on earth, He established a Church, which He called a Kingdom, comparing it a fold, Himself the shopherd, with other abspheris under Him; that He conferred powers use the officers He designated for His Church, and promised that the gates of hell should not reval against His Church, and that He assured it is fossiles that He would be with them to the end of the world. Your correspondent will admit that immediately succeeding the ascension, its Church was the whole body of baptized believer, and that there was no difficulty in identifying the Church, that there was no difficulty in the later specials age in discerning the Church. He how that there was never more than one thurch in each city, nothing like "Christian deminations," no Presbyterian Church, no listed Church, no Episcopal Church. This steaf for greater unity of spirit, and an impresent on God's one Church had not then two invented. There were differences of opinions in the control of the contro

PANT LETTER. well krows to the several property of the prop DWAY'S ing Pills

outward sacraments, is the logical result of this theory.

There are tens of thomsands whose souls yearn for the old, broad, deep, charity of the primitive times, not content with the narrow sympathies of a sect. They cannot believe that these divisions are right, they are not satisfied with these divisions as the normal and divinely-sanctioned way of life for men believing in one Bible and in one Lord. They ask for the Church of the Gospel and the Acts. They seek for the old foundation, the one brotherhood under one Head. They protest against our sinful divisions. They call aloud for union. Can your correspondent satisfy them by telling them that our sectarianism, our disorders and divisions, and calling of men master, setting up of "new Gospels," such a chaos of isms, and this tattered and torn Christianity is what God's word sustains is right, and they must be content? They are not. They believe the spirit is one and the body should be one. They are not satisfied. They are not willing merely to agree to ignore "Sectarian peculiarities," "distinctive doctrines," at an anniversary or noonday prayer-meeting; merely to exchange pulpits and call each other brethren for a day. They seek no platform unions, no hollow truces. They long for the deep surging love that swelled like a mighty tide through the vast heart of the one united Apostolic Church. The shrewd men of the world see through the filmsy veils of our sectarian self-will. They perceive the vast wrong that will not stay hidden. No; let us see our own error and our own sin, and confess them openly. Let us cease from our theories by which we seek to deny the existence of the wrong which the Jew, the Turk, and the infidel proclaim.

which we seek to deny the existence of the wrong which the Jew, the Turk, and the infidel proclaim.

Let us as Christians be manly and honest, and confess this whole thing to God and man. By the Word of God and the teaching of our loving Lord, by the inward voice of the Sanctifier, by the warnings, and prayers, and example of the holy Apostles of our common faith, by the teaching and example of the noble army of martyrs, by the true instincts of every heart God has touched, we know divisions, strifes, and sets are timatural, sinful, and anti-Christian. Let us quit our shuffling. Let us say so. Let us see and schnowledge that there can be no unity based on separation. There must be no sham unity—a real unity—a union of principle—no union by denying or forgetting principle—union as of one great army of brothers, not the union of a temporary truce between bands of fighting foes.

We acknowledge that spiritual union is the real and important union, but can such union exist without an outward unity? Has it ever existed without it! What proof that men at heart are one, except they are so in their outward lives? What proof that men are led by one Spirit, but seeing them live and work under the guidance of one Spirit? What proof of any spiritual grift except from an outward and visible sign? What proof the living hidden root but by the visible blossoms, leaves, and fruit? How know of the inward and spiritual union, which cannot be seen, but by the outward and mental unity which can be seen?

The thoughtful and unbelleving world ridicule the idea of spiritual oneness where there are

which cannot be seen, but by the outward and mental unity which can be seen?

The thoughtful and unbelieving world ridicule the idea of spiritual oneness where there are open, visible disumion and strife. They believe the visible estific and division are the outward and visible blossoms and fruits of unseen strife and division. Was it not to keep spiritual oneness and defend invisible brotherly love that outward unity was so insisted upon and so guarded by Christ and His Apostles? When we see heresies, strife, and divisions, is it not vanity to declare that, invisibly and intangibly there are none? Restore unity and oneness to all the Christians in every municipality, and intercommunion among all the branches of Christ's Kingdom, thus "gathering into one" all tongues, nations, and families, and you thereby reject pride and self-assertion and bring the loftiest and lowliest by the same door, washing good and bad in one laver, receiving the penitent Pharises and Magdalen with the same confession, breaking the bonds of humanity in pieces, all brethren kneeling side by side before the "Man Christ Jesus." This theory of your correspondent of an unseen oneness only builer as to sleen, while divisions thick-

manity in pieces, all trethren kneeling side by side before the "Man Christ Jesus." This theory of your correspondent of an unseen oneness is only luiling us to sleep, while divisions thicken, and men are lesing again the truth Christ sent His oneness to teach them.

The illustration of an army with different arms of the service, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, is good and true, if under one commander-in-chief; but If under separate commanders responsible themselves to no superior, a Bull Ban catastrophy will ensue in every engagement with the enemy. The religious divisions, instead of being like a well-ordered army with unity of purpose and concert of plans, and under one regime, are like rival clans, united indeed against the common foe, but carrying on warfare with each other, and improving every interval for a private skirmish with each other. Suppose that a great captain, like Washingtan, had been invited in our war for liberty to put himself at the head of our troops, while each division of the service, infantry, cavalry and artillery, was acting independently; would he not have wisely and prudently declined the doubtful honor, until a Congress had brought all under one flag and into united effort? If there were no more unity among the regiments of a brigade than there is among sects of Christians, a General at their head would find himself in a strange position. If Christ is to conduct the armies of the Cross to the conquest of the world, we may be sure that it will not be while they are in their present position, for such a stragging, disconnected army might well shame and discourage any leader.

Your correspondent writes about our "draw-

and discourage any leader.

Your correspondent writes about our "drawing into his [our] particular fold." Will be read my articles again, and acknowledge his error? Such a suggestion has not been made. On the contrary, the proposition is for an organic union, without compromise of convictions, privileges, or positions, by conferences, and mutual concession and agreement. We believe that many of our most virulent controversies are ephemeral—as ephemeral as those over a crossign on a baby's brow, a ring upon the finger of a bride, a cross upon, or an organ within the church, which with the Calvinistic and Arminian controversies will be speedily relegated into the domain of mere theological opinion by such conferences.

The correspondent thinks, there is very little

Pointeen years ago that gentieman preached in Philadelphia a sermon for the "Bishop White Prayer-Book Society," in which he maintained that the Liturgy is, next to the Bible, the book most worthy of reverence and trust. He declared it his business on that occasion "to exhibit the adaptation of the prayer-book to be the manual of worship for all the confessions which divide the Protestant Confastian family, and thus to be a bond of union and communion in one visible Church of the living God." He declared "that it embodies, as no other uninspired volume does, the ancient and primitive Catholic faith of Christ's Church. Not Catholic in any corrupt, or perverted, or exclusive sense, but Catholic in the sense of the unadulterated faith of Scripture once delivered to the saints." This sermon was rewritten and preached by Bishop Cummins before the Convention of the Diocess of Kentucky, in 1867. The preacher was no novice at the time. He had seen hearly a half century, and had served twenty-two years in the ministry of the Church.

and had served twenty-two years in the ministry of the Church.

Bishop Cummins mentioned as a peculiarity marking the religious character of our age. The longing for unity, "and said: "It is the profound feeling that the present state of Christendom is not what its Divine Father [Author?] designed it to be. His prayer that His people may be all one has never yet been realized, and that the spectacle of a divided and warring Christendom (Christ's seamless garment to be forn and rent) is a grief to the heart of the Divine Master, and a mighty hinderance to the final triumph of His Kingdom.

All churchmen agree with the preacher in this

(Christ's seamless garment to be forn and rent) is a grief to the heart of the Divine Master, and a mighty hinderance to the final triumph of His Kingdom."

All churchmen agree with the preacher in this view, but what is his remedy for the existing evil? This mode of promoting the final triumph of Christ's Ringdom is one which he here declares brings "grief to the heart of the Divine Master," his mode of rectoring the seamless robe of Christ, now torn and rent, is to rend it yet more! In 1867 he said: "I propose for my theme, the fitness of the Book of Common Prayer to be the bond of unity, the manual worship for all the confessione which divide Protestant Christendom, the yolden chain to restore the ancient unity of the Kingdom of the Redeemer." But in 1873 he "proposed" to give up this "bond of unity," to cast away the "golden chain," and go back to the "Proposed Book" of 1785. He gave to it a higher character than in his published sermon he had given to the original Book of which it was a perversion. I commend to your correspondent the true and striking language of Bishop Cummins:

What a subtime thought that this is the work that God has committed to us, whose birthright is the heritage to restore the long-lost unity of Protestant Christendom upon the basis of the Prayer-Book! To graph this thought in all its fullness would of itself elevate the Church to a status never yet attained in this generation. Il would heal every division and hush every voice of strife among ourselves into allence. It would aminate us to the noblest endeavors after a character becoming a position of honor and responsibility such as this. It would incite us to noble deeds of piety, noble works of love, to prove to all men what mighty power for good God has intrusted to His Church! It would restrain all hard hingment and condemnation of those whom was sex to bring into our heritage. And its voice of love would ever be to all who profess and call thenselves Christians, "stand in the ways and see and ask for the old paths where is the

her ancient canonical rights, by which the Bishop of Rome had no authority whatever over her clergy and people.

Your correspondent's suggestion is true, when a Bishop or Priest revolts against the Church in which they were ordained or commissioned, they are by the very fact deprived of all authority. But this is begging the question. It is sasumed that the Pope had inrisdiction in England. By what canons? It is forgotten that the Church in which the Reformers were "ordained and commissioned" was the Anglican Church, in an not the Church of Rome—much less the modern "Boman Catholic Church," to which they never belonged. They was the Anglican Church, they never belonged. They was the Anglican Church of Rome. The legal title is "The Church of Rome, but not Warham and Catamer. The legal title is "The Church have Mr. Moody and have held consultations with him respecting his visit to that city. He says there is a church in Chicago which is in process of construction, and is expected to be finished by Jan. I. The people of the church is completed. It is probable that in that consideration. Mr. Moody has decided to come to New Mork Feb. I. Mr. McBirney, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the Committee in this city, was with him last week, when that decision was made. The legal Mr. Yet even in England. Says Stephens, the Jurist, the his introduction to De Lolme (vol. 1., p. 177): "The only descendant representative or successor of the Committee in this city, was with him last week, when that decision was made. The indifference of the Evangelists to popular praise, and then Assional Church. The Church of England. Says Stephens, the Jurist, the his introduction to De Lolme (vol. 1., p. 177): "The only descendant representative or successor of the Committee in this city, was which had a large only the Constitution of Chare-bard and barred out by the

only descendant representative or successor of the ancient British Church and of that which Gregory sent Augustine to plant among the Anglo-Saxons is the present Church of England; to which Church the property of the monasteries properly belonged." We can give your correspondent more of this sort ad nauseam. So that Bishop Cummins must seek some other precedent for the claims set up for him.

Now, will your correspondent, leaving the Methodists and Episcopalians to discuss among themselves their union, join with me in endeavoring to restore "the obedience and unity of the Faith, and its profession by a United Christendom?" Will be join with me in "concerning himself to bring, his own example, and that of his people, back to the original pattern?" Will not this, adopted by all, bring such a conveyance among all Christians, that they would soon find themselves in the likeliest way to realize universal concord? One of our greatest Bishops has expressed it substantially thus: "What then shall be done? Shall we go to Rome or Constantinople? Shall we require Bome and Constantinople? Shall we require Bome and Constantinople? Shall we require Bome and the Methodists. Shall we require Home and the Methodists. Shall we require them to come to us? No. But we will go all to God—to His Truth, to His Love—and thus come together again in Him.

The late Bishop of Salisbury said:

I am bound by Christian duty to two things: (1) to seet the restoration of my own Church to the prim-

The Bishop concludes his easay with a sentence which will bear very close inspection:
Till we illustrate our own principles more practically, it becomes us to be very modest.
There are other subjects in your correspondent's article which may be noticed again. The allusions to the Methodist Church will be considered when specially treating of the union of Methodists and Episcopalians.

MOODY.

MOODY.

MIS VIEWS ON THE PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS IN EROOKLYN—THE INDICATIONS MORE ENCOGRACING THAN AT ANY PLACE IN GREAT BEITAIN.

New York Tribune, Oct. 26.

Mr. Moody was called upon yesterday afternoop by a Tribune reporter, who conversed with him upon the subject of his work in this country. He has not been able thus far to give attention to anything outside of his direct efforts at the meetings. Many people have called upon him to converse upon religious subjects, but he has had little time to devote to them. His foreign correspondence, he says, has fallen into neglect in the preparations for his work in America, and other subjects of a private nature have taken up his time. He hopes, however, in a few days to be able to rework in America, and other subjects of a private nature have taken up his time. He hopes, however, in a few days to be able to receive callers and hold religious consultations with them. He expressed great satisfaction with the opening meetings, saying that he had never had a more encouraging outlook. Everything had been planned after the very best manner, and the indications of success were as satisfactory as any he had found abroad. The prayer-meeting yesterday morning was more successful than he could have expected. In Great Britain these meetings were held at noon, but at no time was there a larger attendance than yesterday. Many of the meetings shere had been overestimated in the numbers in attendance. At no time, even at the Gospel services, did he have 20,000 listeners, though the newspapers reported multitudes in excess of that number. He had yet to learn of a circumstance in this country that was unfavorable. In Brooklyn he had found a universal feeling of cordisalty and sepport, and in all he had known of the other cities, to which he end Mr. Sankey had been invited, there was the same unvarying encouragement. Some of the newspapers had sated that in New York there were some ministers who disapproved of their coming, but he had found the feeling there fully as universal and sympathetic as anywhere ise. America differed in this respect from Great Britain. In the latter country he and Mr. Sankey were strangers, and many people regarded them at first from aloof, and it was only after they became better known and their work was understood that the sentiment became cordial and the interest general. He therefore believed that a still greater work would be accomplished in the United States than on the other side of the Atlantic.

Said Mr. Moody: "I am the most overestimated man in this country. By some means the people look upon me as a great man, but I am only a lay-preacher, and have little learning. I don't know what I shall do."

The greater doliberation of Mr. Moody's utterance was noticed yeaterday by hopes, however, in a few days to be able to re-

Christ, since he desims that personage to have been a myth or an impostor; and the inddet would not want his child to be given a special religious bias until he arrives at years of discretion and can judge for himself. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell very weakly argues that if we eject the Bible from the public schools, it will follow as a consequence that the Scriptures will be withdrawn from the hospitals, Penitentiaries, the army, navy, etc. A sufficient answer to him would be that in none of these places is attendance upon religious service compulsory, and, if it were, the participants are adults, or of suitable age to judge for themselves, while none but children compose our public schools.

It seems to me that there is a middle course that may be adopted that ought to satisfy both the contestants in this controversy. The plan to which I wish to call attestion is not a new one, but is one that has been in operation in different parts of the country, and has met with good success. The method is this: Have religious exercises immediately preceding or following school hours. Suppose the time for these services be est a quarter of an hour before school, and attendance be strictly obligatory upon all, except such as are permanently accused therefrom at the request of parents or guardians. Let the decision as to what version or portion of the Scriptures shall be used at these exercises be dependent on the number of the scholars representing parents of different religious faiths, using the Donay and Rheims Rible, as in East St. Lonis. Ill., when the majority of the pupils are Catholics, and the King James version when the Protestant children are most numerous.

I sincerely hope that some such compromise as this—honorable to all—may be effected, and that this controversy now waging may not in any way injure that most sucred institution—our public-school system.

J. P. C.

WHY IT SHOULD STAY OUT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—All advocates of Bible read ing in schools are professedly honest, and would not willingly make others pay for what they had no right to. Now a school-teacher's time, from when school opens to the close, is paid for by Evangelicals, Roman Catholics, Infidels, Jews. etc.; so to compel a teacher to give any descrip-tion of religious instruction, however faint, would be to make a Jew pay for religious instruc-

would be to make a Jew pay for religious instruction which he conscientiously believes to be a
positive error; likewise the Infidel, he thinking
the Bible not the least supernatural. This in a
free country must be called dishonest, to say
nothing of its being radically unconstitutional.

But it may be said that the Bible is the most
moral of books, and so to inculcate morality it
should be read, discarding the sacredness.
Imagine a grown up class listening to a teacher,
commencing with this observation, "I am going
to read an extract from a purely moral book, believing it will instruct you as much as any words
of Plato or Creero;" this would dethrone its
authority in young minds, and be quite subversive of the object sought to be attained by Bible
advocates. Schools are paid for to instruct youth to live

Schools are paid for to instruct youth to live correctly and truly the life that now is; teachers are paid solely for this, and taxes are collected and Boards established solely for this purpose. Preachers looking for the perpetuation of their craft may cry out faithfully with one of old, if the Acts of the Apostles are true. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians;" sensible people will see their craft is in danger, and though they cry out loudly and honestly, will not beed them.

Thus, from the standpoints of honestly, moralot heed them.

Thus, from the standpoints of honesty, moral-

Thus, from the standpoints of honesty, morality, and to keep in the minds of the growing generation a respect for the Bible, dmit it as a class-book. Keep it solely whore it will be respected; let the youth be instructed in public schools in knowledge that fits them to be good citizens and useful in the life "that now is," such being the aim, and what everybody pays and supports them for. WILLIAM FRANCIS.

#### HUDSON AND BENNETT.

Twenty-five Years Ago.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicago, Oct. 26.—The tragic death of Fred

Hudson recalls an incident in the mind of the writer,—who was associated with Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hudson for five years,—that showed the energy of Mr. Hudson's character, and Mr. Bennett's shrewdness in making, as Mr. Bennett said he would, the Herald "the London Times

In 1841, after the Cunard steamers were esablished, to run at first from Liverpool to Boston, the Herald formed an alliance with the Boston Mail, then the paper of Mr. Bradley. The New York Sun also arranged to get its news through George Roberts, of the Boston Times. It so happened that the semi-monthly steamer was signaled on a Saturday afternoon down the

bay, at 2 o'clock. It was at the time of the dis-pute about the "Northeastern boundary ques-tion." Public expectation was on tiptoe, as a Special Minister was expected to arrive and treat with our Government about the disputed territory in Maine.

A reporter from each paper boarded the steamer some miles from the city. The arrange-

The indifference of the Evangelists to popular praise, and their disposition to retreat from any thing which makes them prominent before the people independently of their cause, have often been noticed. They are averse to rather than desirous of reports in newspapers. This feeling, however, seems to be partly due to the custom of some papers, both abroad and in America, of treating the subject lightly. Being told that the New York Daily Wilness had a large picture of him and Mr. Sankey at the head of its report, Mr. Moody said, "It must be a caricature, then. I haven't had my picture taken in this country for a long time." But on being assured that the pictures were not caricatures, but intended for faithful likenesses, he said, "I'm sorry. Some people will think such things come from us." It was nearly 2 o'clock at this time, and Mr. Moody had not read a morning paper, nor seen any report of his meetings.

For several days a strange-locking man, about 500 years old, and dressed in a farmer's working-clothes, and went and this man at the door. He said his home was in Weedsport, Cayuga County, 320 miles away, and this man at the door. He said his home was in Weedsport, Cayuga County, 320 miles away, and this man at the door. He said his home was in Weedsport, Cayuga County, 320 miles away, and that he had come that distance to hear the evangelists. He was an evangelist himself, and, when he heard the other day that Moody and Sankey were to begin their labors last Sunday, he immediately lett home for Brooklyn. He had money laid up for use, but there was no time to purchase a new suit of clothes, and so, he came as he was. He was satisfied that God only looked to the hearts of men, and their raiment was of little moment.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—A COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

The state of the s

An Incorrigible Young Scamp—The New Court-House—County Elections—Crusaders at Work—A Blending of Adverse Elements—Knocked Down and Robbed—Dead and Alive Again, and Other Items of News.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Bocarone, Ill., Oct. 29.—The recities of the Euryy adventures of a young scamp only 12.

Rockforn, Ill., Oct. 29.—The recital of the scurvy adventures of a young scamp, only 12 years old, who was arrested Monday by Officer Snlly for stealing a silver watch, a gold chain, and a raxor from a gentleman named Harrington, are not without a moral. He informed the Marshal who arrested him, in language garnished with the most fearful oaths, that he "always had stolen and always would steal," and actually confessed nearly a dozen thefts. If this youth is not toying with the pretty painted flowers that grow on the brink of the precipice of perdition, your correspondent would be pleased to lition, your correspondent would be pleased to learn who is?

The Supervisors of Winnebago County have already advertised for proposals from contractors for the building of our new Court-House. The contractor, whoever the lucky man may be, will be accorded to March 1, 1878, to complete his work.

will be accorded to March 1, 1878, to complete his work.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

While our neighboring counties are up in arms over the coming county elections neat Tuesday, Winnebago County is contented to again elect Thomas Cole, the highly-efficient County Treasurer, for a third term, and Maj. Remington for County Surveyor. Both these gentlemen are peculiarly adapted for the positions they hold, and have no opponents.

A BLENDING OF ELEMENTS.

An era of good feeling has suddenly come over our collective wisdom, and last Monday evening the meeting was carried on without the usual metaphorical "dishcushion wid shucks." The finabcial lights of the Council Chamber made a little mistake in taxing our citizens more than the charter permitted. A hurried meeting was called and the matter fired, but not before the first figures had got into print and created quite a sensation amongst heavy tax-payers.

ABOUT NATAL SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rev. William Ireland, who went to Natal. South Africa; as a missionary, twenty-seven years ago, has been staying in Rockforde for the pass few weeks. From a very interesting conversational entertainment the other night your correspondent gained some valuable information of that region. The climate of Natal is very equable. There is hardly any frost, and the heat is not as great as in our hottest days. The gold fields somewhat farther north, the diamond fields farther inland, and the explorations of past few years, are turning the attention of white men more and more to South Africa. Natal has about 18,000 whites, and at Cape Town, a thousand miles away, is a city of whites twice as large as Rockford, with its schools and churches.

EMEMLE CRUSADERS AT WORK.

Some females have been engaged during the past two weeks in a kind of crusading work. Their modus operandi is to visit asloons and pray with gentlemen in their cups. Some of these meetings, conducted by a woman named Garrison, have been extremely grotasque, and effected nothing save to bring a few extra dimes into the coffers of these mil

effected nothing save to bring a few extra dimestinto the coffers of these mills of gin and destruction.

A stone-quarry sontheast of Rockford, owned by a man named Busby, has nearly doubled in value during the past few days through the discovery of a large quantity of water-hime therein.

An unfortunate woman named Mrs. Philip Witbeck was left here by the conductor of the westward-bound train Saturday, destitute, and in a half-dying condition. Five years ago Mrs. Witbeck was married by the Rev. J. C. Mable, of Chicago, to her husband, who she claims deserted her and shipped her back to Bockford to die. The woman came from Iows.

DEED, AND ALIVE AGAIN.

It was currently reported in Chicago that Dr. C. H. Richings, one of cur leading medicsi gentlemen, had died Wednesday at the residence of his son, 1333 F street, Washington, D. C. I am requested by his family to contradict this statement, which is said to have emanated from the personal columns of a Chicago newspaper. The Doctor has been ill, but is now convalescent.

KNOCKED DOWN AND BOBBED.

Mr. William Dales, one of our prominent mannfacturers who was attacked and knocked down by an unknown footpad the other night, is sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be about sgain.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad (Finker's Road) have commenced to build a new depot.

The Bev. Wilder Smith returns home from a

depot.

The Rev. Wilder Smith returns home from a four weeks' vacation to-morrow. Services commence as usual in the First Congregational Church.

Filled the air with the wall of its ominous and four weeks' vacation to-morrow. Services commence as usual in the First Congregational Church. The celebrated Mendelssohn Quintette Club

The Rockford Museum is to be removed to St.

Louis because it will not pay here. The next question that arises is, "Will it pay in a little place like St, Louis?" The club hops for the winter commence Nov. 1.

### THE WESLEYANS.

Their Quadrennial Conference. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuse.
Steamore, Ill., Oct. 25.—The discussion of the secret-society question was continued with great warmth up to 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening.—the Rev. Mr. Snyder retaining the floor to saich March warmth. ing.—the Rev. Mr. Snyder retaining the floor to finish Monday morning. The rule of the Church is stringent, prohibiting Masons and Odd-Fellows from fellowship. The Committee on Revisals reported not to change the rule, but, in addition to it, give earnest advice against minor societies, —Good Templars. Graugers, etc. This was

sent to as the sas the to have as the to have indet in the special of dispersal following from the same tack against the Wall-street press. Fil see about it; I'll see about it."

ROCKFORD.

The editor of the West-gan, L. N. Strotton, and the Book-Agent, D. S. Kinney was also elected as sistant editor of the West-gan.

An Incorrigible Young Scamp—The

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Special Chicago Tribune.

Special

ing :

We will on no account telerate our ministers
mambers in joining or holding fellowship with sec
societies, se, is the judgment of the Wesleyan-Me
clust connection, it is inconsistent with our duties
God to hold such connections.

#### PRINCETON.

Town Matters-Politics-Horse-Dis-case-Weather-Crops-Trade. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 26.—Princeton is altinate

the best agricultural districts in the State. The town has a population of ever 5,000 persons, and is as wide-awake, prosperous a place as one will find anywhere. Its many the public buildings churches, schools, and dwelling-house make it quite an attract ive place to etrangers. Just at present we are running at a high pressure on church and school matters. We have no less than thirteen church-buildings and handsomely furnished. The highest selary paid to any minister is that paid by the Congregational denomination, to President Edwards, late of Mormai, 6 \$2,500 per year. The other salaries range from \$1,500 to \$600.

Of schools, we have a High School and two first-class Union Schools, all three of which are unusually well attended.

Political matters are beginning to look up Both parties—Republican and Anti-Monopolyhave had their Conventions and made their nominations. The Anties are out for greenbacks, and the Reps for National Bank currency. The Republicans have nominated E. A. Washburne, of La Moille, for Trassurer, and H. G. Paddiock, of Princeton, for Surveyor. The Anti-Monopolists have renominated Samuel Edwards for Tressurer, and J. W. Vandervort, of Wyanet, for Surveyor. Each party is consident of success at the November election.

At the election two years ago, the Anties here swept the boards and elected their whole ticked by from 50 to 400 majority. At that time the party was well organized, but such is not the case this fall, and, if they succeed this time, it will be more by secident than otherwise. It is thought, though, that the Republican ticket will be elected by 500 majority.

The horse-disease, which has been prevalent in this county during the past two weeks, it subsiding without any fafa results. We are some on that noble animal in this county, and not only know how to secure the best in the world, but how to take good care of them after we have them. There are a number of fine Normahan horses owned in this county, and others are still being brought in.

Talk of your "sumy elies of Italy"!

### THE DEMON OF INTEMPERANCE.

O'er a shrine in the East where fair woman had bowed, In the azure hung floating the daintiest cloud, Which, assuming the form of a ponderous beil, Filled the air with the wall of its ominous huall.

Diesding words like the sounds of a sweet ton'd lyre; Then, in life-consecration, arose in their might Noble women of Zion, to battle for Right. The voice, gathering strength as it rapidly pare'd, Shook the Earth with the force of the harricane's

blast;
While a trumpet proclaimed, with its clarion-cry,
Let the demon of loathsome Intemperance dia! Then the breath of the North, from an ico-covered

Then the breath of the Korth, from an loo-corshroud,
Cast its vapor aloft on swift wings to the cloud;
And the spirit, unpinioned, grew wild with unrest.
Till the fame in its grandeur burst forth in the W
And the South, with her oddrous orange-bowers,
Sent a low, sweet response from her land of flower
Till the length and the brasdih of our promising it
Have united their power with this resolute band.

fold:

Where a siren presided, enchanting to grees,
With her glorious voice, so alluring and sweet;
And her hair of rich amber, where glistening pearls
Amid sea-weed lay trembting on long, floating curis;
And eyes of rare spiemion; but the touch of whose
breath,
Like the leaves of the Upas, brought visions of death;
In her hand she held forth, like an Angel of Grace,
The craved chalice whose potton life's lile could efface

Bearing hose of the rainbow, the langs of the snake.

Like the whirlwind it swept in its terrible wrath,
Leaving refuse and death in its descale path,
With hearts crushed in its rains, and homes in its
blight,
And a quivering corpes for God's heavenly light,—
For the billow to bear, on their swift-surging tide,
To the meistrom of Hell, all this grandeur and pride
What sad tears must the Angels in Heaven then shed,
When the sea of Intemperance yields up its dead!
For brave men clad in acmor, long ages ago,
Sought to crush to the earth this tyrannical fos;
Though the heads of the monster by hundreds they
also.

As the years passed away, like a Hydra it grow.

Would a light could in brilliance filumine the sky.
Where the tempted might read from a bauner on high,
Wrought in letters of gold, the sad fate that awalts.
Those who walk in proud strength through these amerald gates.

May these strong hands, unfinching, still take up the
cross.

The stock market in the early dealings showed an advance in some shares, but afterwards the general list became weak, and prices declined. Lake Shore was conspicuously weak, declining from 61% to 59%. Pacific Mail rose from 40% to 40%, and afterwards-receded. Western Union advanced from 75% to 75%, North-western rose from 36% to 37, and, later, receded to 36%. Union Pacific rose from 65% to 65, and subsequently declined to 65%. Panama sold at 13%, against 136 yesterday. Stocks were quiet and firm at the close, with the exceptions of Lake Shore and Northwestern, which declined to 59% and 36% respectively. Lake Shore finally sold at 194%. Pacific Mail rose from 40% to 40%, Western Union from 14% to 75%, St. Paul from 33% to 33%, Union Pacific from 61% to 65, Missouri Pacific from 10 to 9%, and krie from 61% to 65, Missouri Pacific from 10 to 9%, and krie from 11% to 17%. The market was hammered by the bears throughout the afternoon, but, with the exception of a few stocks, very little impression was made on prices. There is still a large short interset outstanding, especially in some of the leading stocks. Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 148,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Msil, 39,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 3,600 St. Paul, 5,500 Erie, 61,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Ohios, 3,000 Union Pacific, and 19,000 Missouri Pacific.

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile values of the stock of

er, 667.
Customs receipts, \$353,000.
Imports of dry goods, \$1,392,000.
The Assistant Tressurer disbursed \$869,000.
Clearings, \$55,000,000.
Sterling exchange, 477648214.
GOVERNMENT BONDS. 

COMMERCIAL
The following were the receipts and shipments of he leading articles of produce in this city during the westy-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday norming, and for the corresponding date one year ago:
RECEIPTS II SHIPMENTS

COMMERCIAL.  the following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the sty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday ning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:					little change. Here the trading was chiefly in ment, there being scarcely any new buying except for car-lots of mests. Buyers maintai stand-off attitude, hoping for lower prices, w packers are equally disposed to adopt the pol masterly inactivity fill they can buy hogs on it suit them. The regular packing season will con on Monday, but it bids fair to open slowly, with
072 5 Cale	RECEIPTS.		ABIPMENTS.		that chiefly to fill contracts. The property
Strong Se I	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874	on old, though stocks are very small being
ur, bris m. bu h. bu	8,367 169,413 81,716 94,165	19.877 69,799 42,400 46,390	6,574 124,914 73,213 115,215	3,546 97,581 63,358 23,916	more nearly closed out than is usual at the Hence we shall probably have light stocks all the winter, the early supply being little more their to meet current demands for consumption that Pours—Was moderately active Access

1875. | 1874. 15,561 4,250 1,716

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city con-sumption: 3,206 bu wheat, 1,535 bu corn, 736 bn oats, 363 bu rye, 2,236 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store on Friday morning: 15 cars No. 1 spring, 146 cars No. 2

Priday morning: 15 cars No. 1 spring, 146 cars No. 2 do, 116 cars No. 3 do, 105 cars and 1,347 bu rejected do, 5 cars no grade (330 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 47 cars high-mixed do, 145 cars and 11,700 bu No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected do, 8 cars no grade do (210 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 21 cars white do, 41 cars and 23,000 bu No. 2 do, 15 cars rejected do (78 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars rejected do; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total (700 cars), 900 000 hu Inavected out 5 % 9985 bu wheat 78 329 The Board of Trade yesterday decided by a nearly unanimous tvote to hold no business session next Tuesday. The members propose to vote themselves, and many of them will take the trouble to see how

other people vote.

The Chicago Produce Exchange, about which so much was expected and hoped, is understood to be in imminent danger of collapse. Whether the whole thing will go by the Board within a few days, or be reoutside of the few who take the trouble to attend its secret meetings. Another week will probably decide. It is now ascertained, beyond doubt, that the recent change in the inspection scales was a proper one to be made, but it would have saved a good deal of heart-burning, and loss if the fact of the change had been announced beforehand. The new scales are in accordance with the United States standard, and it was not suspected that they differed materially from the one hitherto in use here, which was a raise of our one hitherto in use here, which was a relic of our pre-igneous period. The Board of Bailroad and Ware-

pre-igneous period. The Board of Ballroad and Warehouse Commissioners will probably make such changes in the nominal weights as to preserve the same standard of inspection as now, which may be done by cutting down on the required weight in just the same proportion as the volume of the inspectors' half-gallon measure has been reduced.

It is general subject of complaint that the No. 2 barley of the present season is very little better, if any, than the No. 3 of past seasons, and a good many operators want to know why it is so, when the same rules are in force now as were then. Some people want to know if there has been a general letting-down in strictness, in deference to the wish of parties who in strictness, in deference to the wish of parties who had sold short and found themselves liable to be put

out on the home run.

The leading produce markets were again irregular and unsettled yesterday, with a good deal of the trading nent or to provide for deliveries to-day or or donday. There was a little more doing for ship moncay. There was a little more doing for shipment, freighl-room being taken for more than 400,000 but grain, and rates were advanced to 5½c on wheat to Buffalo, by sail. The receipts were less, giving a decrease in our stocks in store as the result of the day's movement, which is encouraging. But time-contracts were the most active. November and the year receiving the greatest have of attention. eceiving the greatest share of attention. The wea

the local retail trade were more than ordinarily lib-eral, while from the interior there was a well sustained demand for fall and winter fabrics. Groceries were eported active, with prices fully sustained, excep for coffees and rice, both of which were offered at slightly reduced figures. Butter was in good de-mand, and the market showed more steadiness. Cheese was essier. In the fish market no changes were noted. The foreign dried-fruits trade was fairly ctive, with raisins, currents, and prunes ruling essier. All kinds of domestic dried were strong .essier. All kinds of domestic dried were strong,— raspberries and pitted cherries at an advance. In the bagging, coal, wood, and leather markets no im-ported changes were noted. Oils were steady and firm. The yard dealers still report an active demand for common lumber, and say they are going into the winter with light stocks of some desirable qualities, prices for which at the moment are firm. The higher grades re main quiet, and for large lots quotations would probably be shaded slightly. The offerings of cargoes were small, and little was done at the docks. In the wool, hop, and seed markets there were no changes of importance. Broom-corn was steadier, owing to re-duced supplies, and a continued active demand. Hay was dull, particularly prairie, prices for which were irregular, depending frequently on the location of the cars. Hides were dull and easy. In green fruits there was no notificeable change. The local inquiry was fair, and prices were steady. Potatoes and other vegetables were dull and easy. Poultry (except turkeys) was easier under larger offerings,

The Marquette Mining Journal gives the following as the shipments from that district, in gross tons, for From Marquette. 5. 391,899 424,444
From Escanaba. 245,176 217,479
From L/Anse. 79,344 68,196 From Marquette. 1875. 22,088 25,440
From Escanaba. 13,233 14,760
From Grand Island. 9,768 11,418

CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Toronto Trade Review says:

The great change which has taken place in the production of dairy products—more particularly in cheese—is clearly brought out by the following statement of our experts of each during the last six years:

dicy of a terms to

the session, but declined 75/610e per bri further than the previous evening, making a total drop of about \$1.00 per bri orrepot since Thursday morning. The market was apparently firm at the outset, but weak-ened under rather free offerings from parties who had been left long after the deals for this month had been mostly extited up. Several outside parties thought there was going to be a squeeze for October, engineered by those who hald the cash property, and loaded up accordingly, especting to be able to sell at \$23,006,25.00 per bri, whereas the market turned the other way, and they were obliged to sell at a loss. Sales were reported of 1,780 bris cash at \$23,506,20,00; 250 bris, seller Movember, at \$19,20; 4,000 bris, seller the year, at \$13,506,18,75; 1,000 bris, seller January, at \$13,500 bris, b

pool. The relative firmness on oid was entirely due to the fact that it was wanted to fill shorts, as the new is preferred for shipment. Sales were reported of 250 tes soler the month at \$13.37%; 250 tes new at \$12.75; 250 tes do seller next week at \$12.70; 250 tes new at \$12.75; 250 tes do seller next week at \$12.70; 250 tes seller the year at \$12.07%; 212.07; 212.07; 212.07; 201.07; 212.07; 21 for November; sweet-pickled hams, 121,@12½c for old, and 11½@11½c for new. Green mests quoted at 7e for shoulders, 10½@11c for long clears and short ribs, 11½@11½c for short clears, and 10½@10½c for hams. Bacon meats steady at 9½c for shoulders, 13e for short ribs, 13½c for short clears, and 14½@15½c for hams. Saise were reported of 300 boxes shoulders at 11½c; 20,000 fbs long clears at 11½c; 20,000 fbs long cl

11%c.
GHEAST—Was quiet at 7@9c.
BHEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and firm at \$10.00
for iness; \$11.00 for extra mess; and \$21.00@21.50
for hams.
TALLOW—Was quiet and steady at 9@9%c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand, though chiefly wanted by the local trade, as shippers held off. The market was firm except for unsound and damp lots, which were more numerous than heretofore, and rather weak. The receipts were only moderate, and rather weak. The receipts were only moderate, and the stocks far from large. Sales were reported af 425 bris winters, partly at \$3,00@6.25; 100 bris musty do, at \$5.50; 1,925 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.00@5.80; 212 bris spring superfines at \$4.12\(\tilde{\pi}\),64.25; and 50 bris rye flour at \$4.40. Total, 2,712 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.00@8.00; common to good do, \$5.75@6.75; choice apring extras, \$5.50@6.00; fair do, shipping grades, \$5.00@8.50; Minnesota, \$6.00@7.00; patent springs, \$5.76@8.50; spring superfines, \$3.75@4.50; rye flour; \$4.15@4.30; new buckwheat do, \$7.60@7.50. Bran—Was in fair demand and firmer, with smaller Bran-Was in fair demand and firmer, with smaller offerings. Sales were 40 tons, at \$12.50 on track, and \$12.58@13.00 free on board cars; and 10 tons from winter wheat at \$13.25 free on board. CORN MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$20,00 on track,

WHEAT-Was less active but much steadier. Liver-pool and New York were both reported firmer, pool and New York were both reported firmer, though many were disposed to regard the latter as an artificial condition, and the receipts as this point were smaller, with fair shipments, and the weather was bad. The result was a firmer feeling, the market averaging %c higher than at the close on Thursday evening, with a fair demand for November, and a shrinkage of the discount on December deliveries to about %c. The general market was helped by the report that freight room had been taken yesterday for a large quantity of wheat, and the demand, though not active, was very regular. The chief interest centered around the October deal, which was very irregular. The cash No. 2

Street, when the property of t

country, and will probably hold it until spring. Most of the new corn that has arrived came from new growers, and chiefly from Kansas, where growers were obliged to realize as soon as possible. It is estimated that about half of the Ramsas crop is marketed; the remainder is forthcoming. Following are the prices: Cheice old hurl brush, 10@11c; choice new orash that w/I work itself into a hurl broom, 10% 1/4; good medium brush, 6@6/4c; fair Inside and covers, 6@6c; mise. 00; 4@4/c; crooked, 4@6c.

BUTTEB—The downward tendency of prices seems to be temporarily checked. The firmer position of the seaboard markets has indiced a freer ontward movement, and at the late reduction in a home trade are the moment is firm. The wants of the home trade are sufficient to absorb the arrivals of chose, table butter, and very little of that sort finds its way to medium we quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 20@36c; medium we medium the control of the control o

and very little of that sort finds its way to the East,
We quote: Choice to fancy yallow, 30,635c; medium
to good grades, 20,625c; inferior to common, 1, 180.
BAGGING—At the recently revised quotations ft. ere
was a fair movement, and the market had a stead,
tone. Following are the prices current: Stark A,
27c; Lewiston, 26c; Montaup, 26c; Ontario, 26c;
American A, 25c; Amoskeag, 25c; burlap-bags, 4 bu,
14615c; do. 5 bu, 15615c; gunnies, single, 15616c;
do double, 25625c.
CHEESE—The market shows rather less strength
than on the earlier days of the week. The easter feelthan on the earlier days of the week. The easier feeling is due to the depressed condition of the Eastern market. The New York Journal of Commerce of Oct.

beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

Receipts, Lebrs.

box, 45@450; Columbis River salmon, M-bri, \$8.26; 8.50.
FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices of domestics fruits display great etrength, not on account of any activity in the demand, which is unusually restricted, but stocks are known to be very light and well concentrated, and holders can afford to be indifferent. Pitted cherries and raspberries have again advanced, and the tendency in apples is in the same direction. Foreign fruits are fairly active, with prices of prunes and currants working easier—quoteds & glower: Founts—Dates, 5% 6%; figs, isyers, 18@15c; figs. drums, new, 18@16c; figs. drums, same, 18% 18c; figs. bloce Muscatol, new, 18.00@2.5; do new, \$1.00@2.8c; loose Muscatol, new, 7%@86c; tiron, 28@3fc; lemon peel, 20@24c. Donustio—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10%c; Indians and Blinois, 8%@9%c; peaches, halves, 12%@18%c; do mixed, 10%@11c; do, pared, 18@16c; blackberries, 18@18c; raspberries, 30@3fc; pitted cherries, 18@18c; raspberries, 30@3fc; pitted cherries, 18@28c, Nurs—Filberta, 11@11%c; almonds, Terragons, 21@21%c; Naples walnuts, 16.26; c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington reanuts, 16.26%c; remoise walnuts, 17%@3c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington reanuts, 6@68%c. GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair demand at unchang-

nuts. Localic; Grenoble wainuts. 12:315; Prazils, 71%6-36; pecans, Texas, 15:6316; Wilmington veanuts, 69:636; pecans, Texas, 15:6316; Wilmington veanuts, 69:636. Texas, 15:6316; Wilmington veanuts, 69:636. Texas, 15:6316; Wilmington veanuts, 69:636. Texas, and both fruits are being stored here. Outside orders, generally for small lots, are coming in, and the retail demiand is fair. Ohio grapes are steady, the receipts being light. It is said that the yield of Louisians oranges this season exceeds that of any former year, and that the quality of the fruit is very fine. The grove-owners themselves intend to ship direct North this season, thus dispensing with the naif-a-dozen middlemen who formerly handled the stock before it was sent Northward. Following are the prices for green fruits: Naples oranges, 83:50 per box; fail apples, 81:7663-80 per bor; Maiaga lemons, \$1:5063-80; winter apples, \$1:0063-35 per bri in ear lots; fail apples, \$2:7663-80 per bor; from store; Concord grapes, Ohio, \$3:25 per case of 36 fts; of Michigan, in baskets, 3:363-3; winter apples, \$2:563-50 per case; Isabella, \$2:264-250 per case; Ohio grapes, 100 per bri; quinces, 75:631-00 per backet; eranberries, \$1:000-310-30 per bri; quinces, 75:631-00 per box; do grapes, \$2:006-310, oper bri; quinces, 75:631-00 per box; do grapes, \$2:006-310, oper bri; cape Cod do, \$1:006-310, or grapes, \$2:006-310, oper box; do grapes, \$2:006-

LIVE STOCK Cattle . 2,908 . 4,978 . 3,902 4,200 8,714 Hors, 8,054 9,423 14,655 15,561 13,530 3,866 2,385 3,485 8,538 1,025 1,327 2,027 1,822 . 6,201 15,274 1,694

CATTLE-Little chi on a more or less liberal scale, but after all orders had be o filled there still remained a large amount of unsold tock, and, as but one more day of the present week real state, as but one more day of the present week real state, the chances are that 2,000 or 3,000 head of low as 1 medium grades of cattle will have to be carried over 1 medium grades of cattle will have to be carried over 1 medium grades of cattle will have to be carried over 1 medium grades of cattle will have to be carried over 1 medium grades of the week, and, with perhaps a halt dozen exceptions, there were no transfers at prices ab. We 34.5. H. E. Mallory & Bro. sold two droves, awargh, § 1,404 and 1,408 ha, at \$5.00 and \$5.20, but most of the krading was at prices below \$4.50, —principally at \$2,506.2.00 for cows; at \$2,766.3.50 for stockers; and at \$4.756.3.75 for Texans.

Number and description.

ally looked for, and holders showed a good deal of anxiety to realize, offering their stock at 10@15c off from Tha. sday's quotations. As the day wore away, however, and it became apparent that the arrivals would not much exceed 13,000, a more confident feeling obtained, and the market closed firm. The range of saics was \$6.6063.12%, though the great bulk of the hogs crossed the scales at \$7.00000.

Av. Price No. 328 \$2,12½ 51...303 8,00 55...271 7,65 25...36 7,50 40...

Ad ; No. 2, 11s; cinb, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 4d; Octo-Sis.

Provisions—Pork, 53s 6d. Lard—5ds.

Liverpool, Oct. 29—3 p. in.—Bibladeturrs—Quiet in the strend; indicate demand; No. 1 Milwaters, St. 13; Adv. 10, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 29, —Flours—Quiet and firm. Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters, Oct. 20, 2 Milwaters

Oct. 29-5 p. m.-Za rd-62s 64.

ing 20,000 drapries to three days, 29,000 dra, in-ling 20,000 drapries to the days, long clear middles, at ort clear middles, 61s. Last d, 62s 6d. say, W, Oct. 29.—Mo. usw—The rate of discount in max, bet for three m onths to He is 3 per cent, be-

open mar. We for three r. onthe 'n lis is 3 per cent, being below the Bank of Eng band rs. les.
COMSOLS. Money, 94%; account; 94 13-16.
UNITED St. ATES BOND: 1-852. 103%; 67s. 1083; 1040s. 1040; 1949; 1949 8, 1032 (; Ne w York Central, US; Eric, 15%; preferred, 32.
Permouseum.—Spirits, 939 (s; refined, 10610); s.
COMMON ELOSIM——5465/88.
PARIS, Oct. 29.—BENTES—: 86 88 c.

PRANKPORT, Oct. 29.—UNI: ED . STATES BOX WERP, Oct. 29. - PETROL EUM -290 6d.

PHILACELPHIA WO OL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 29.—Wood in fair demand; prices steady; Ohi o, Pennsylva: 1a, XX and above, 45@ 90c; X, 45@ 16c; coarse, 40@45c; fae Work. Midrig western fine, 41@45c; medium, 40 150c; coarse, 40@45c; combing, washed, 58@62c; era 42%c; Canada combing, 62%c; an animashed, 30@31c; coarse and medium unwashed, 30@31c; tub washed, 49@35c; attra and merino No. 1 and super pulled, 3:@42c; pulled, 33@42c;

NEW YORK DRY-100DS MJ RKET.

New York, Oct. 29.—Bu shoes was inactive with commission houses and importers, as trade was quiet. Prints moved slowly, and Washington fancy and plaid makes were re to took of fancels and correct jee. Is were in steady demand. Repellents were active, with tendency. Cassiners were dull and weak. Brown

PITTSBURG OIL MARKE 7.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 29.—Petroleum qui et; a rude \$1.81% at Parker's; refined 13@13%c, Philad lelphi a delivary. THE PRODUCE MARKI ETS.

THE PRODUCE MARK! ITS.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago - Frina as.

N1:W YORK, Oct. 29.—GRAIN-Wh sat mi riest 2630c better; moderate export and fair special string in 150,000 bu, part last evening, at \$1.0561.18 for rejected spring; \$1.1361.20 for No. 1 Chicago; \$1.25 for choica old do; \$1.2061.25 for N a. 3 Milwa mir se; \$1.2861.30 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.2 63.30 for N o. 2 Chicago; \$1.2 63.30 for N o. 2 Northwesten n; \$1.3261.34 for No. 2 Hiwankee; \$1.3761.38 for R a. 1 spring; \$1.2561.35 for winter; red Western; \$1.3 63.38 for new amber W stern; and \$1.40 (1.38 for new amber W stern; and \$1.40 (1.50 for winter new amber W stern; and \$1.40 (1.50 for winter new amber W stern; and \$1.40 (1.50 for winter new amber W stern; and \$1.40 (1.50 for winter new amber W stern; and \$1.40 (1.50 for winter new amber W stern; and \$1.40 (1.50 for winter new amber m \$1.20 (1.50 for winter new amber m \$1.20 (1.50 for winter new amber m \$1.20 (1.50 for steam Western mixed; 706.73 (1.50 for sail do; 73 (1.50 for steam Western mixed in storn; Oats quiet; s ties of \$5,000 bu at 33640 (1.50 for mixed Western; and 72 (1.50 for winter new amber W western mixed in storn; Oats quiet; s ties of \$5,000 bu at 33640 (1.50 for mixed Western and St. tie; a nd \$66 (1.50 for winter western). PROVISIONS—Middles dull at 13 1/2 13 1/2 f r long lear. Lard firm; sules of 200 tos at 1 5 1/2 i or new

1.17% per gal.

GROCERIES Sugar—Market firm; fa'r de mand;
fair to good refining is q aoted at 7%@8c; pr ime at
8%c; and white Havan s at 9%@10%c. C offee—
Market duli; nominally u schanged; Rio is qu oted at
18%@21c in gold, and M. wacaibo at 20%@4: %c in Tallow—Is still quiet and 'tame; sales of 76, 600 lbs

at 9%@9%c, the latter price ; or city.

Particetrs—Dull and weak for chartering tor image; steady for berth room. To Li respool, by steam . 6,000 bu corn, relet, at 8%d; to Lone 'on, by steam, 8,000 bu peas at a rate to be named by ship; to Cor k, for orders, a bark with 8,000 bu do, : slet, at 6s 3d. [To the Associated ) Yess.]
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—FLOUR—R. weipts, 16,00 3 bris;

scarcely so much doing to-day, but quite firm for a ship ping grades; superfine State and W. wtern, \$5.16 @5.40; common to good extra, \$3.50@5.85; good to choice \$5.90@6.30; white wheat extra, \$6.35@ \$6.90; ext a Ohio \$5.60@7.50; St. Louis, \$5.85@9.00. R to flour steady, Conn-Maal-Fair request; Western , \$3.35@ 3.85.

HAX—Dull and heavy; shipping, 70c.
HAX—Dull and heavy; shipping, 70c.
HORS—Firm; yearlings, 8@10c; new,;
GROCKHES—Rio coffee—Dull and hea
18%@30%c in gold; jobbing, 18%@21;
Sugar steady and in moderate demand; f
refining, 7%@80; prime, 8%c; refined
demand. Moiasses—Foreign dull uncha
Orleans new, 55c to arrive. Rice steady; m
and; Louisiana, 6@7c; Carolina, 6%@
1%c; Bangoon, 6%@6%c.
PXTROLEUM—Easier; crude, 6%c; refin
18%c; cases, 17%c; naphtha, 10%c. STRAINED RESIN-Pirmer; \$1,0001.07%.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; \$23,0430.
Egos—Firm; Western, 254,0427%c.
PROVISIONS—Port.

STRAINED RESIN-FITNOR; \$1.0001.07%.

STRAINED RESIN-FITNOR; \$1.0001.07%.

STRAINED TURPENTENE-FITT; \$2.0000.0000.

PROVISIONS-POPK fitner and more act we; new mess, jobling, \$2.00; Cotober, \$22.756.23.

R. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles unchanged; No. 2 middles and Lard excited and higher prime steam oid, 1 45.12%; Cuterse-Market dull; 6%.015c.

Whibey-A shade firmer; \$1.17.01.17%.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29.—Flours—Market dull. Ghain.—Wheat excited and higher for cash and October; otherwise irregular, but in the main lower: No. 2 red winter \$1.59% cash; \$1.85.61.50 October; \$1.55.61.50% November; No. 3 do, \$1.28%.01.29% cash; \$1.30%.01.39% November. Corn excited and 1 higher for cash and October; 36c November. Barley dull and uncentied, tending down; fancy Minnesots, 4 1.306. 1.36. Bye steady and unchanged; No. 2, 356, 435% cash and October; 36c November. Barley dull and uncentied, tending down; fancy Minnesots, 4 1.306. 1.36. Bye steady and unchanged; No. 2, 65%.6 30c.

PROVINCIONS—Fork quiet and unchanged; 112.00. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 8%c; edides, 11%.012c. Be con—Some sales; lower; shoulders scarce; held at 10c; cleer rib, 13%c. Bacon, clear, 13%.613%c.

Vinexy—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheet, 68,000 br; corn. 31,000 br; corn. 31,000 br; re, 5,000 br; barley, 1,0.0 br.

NEW ORLEANS.

OR Sales; lower; shoulders, 10c; choice and family, 86. 1567.50.

(1 DALSES—Quiet; common, 45c; good fair, 54c; pr. me to choice, 550.626c.

1 Louis-Corn dull; yellow, 77c.

1 Bals—Corn dull; yellow, 77c.

1 Bals—Corn dull; yellow, 77c.

1 Bals—Corn dull; yellow, 77c.

1 Bals—Cordinary, 14%.015%c. Lard firm; tierce, pa kers, 13%.000.

1 Tovarions—Fork no demand; held at \$23,00.

Dry m

pe kers', 13%@144c; refined, 14%@14%c; kegs, 14% @15c.
COFFEE—Quiet; ordinary to prime, 19@21c.
Varnax—Rectified, \$1.15@1.20.
PRILADELPHIA.
I MILADELPHIA. Oct. 22.—SEEDS—Clover, \$0.50@
10.00; timothy, \$1.25; flax, \$1.50.
1 \*\*TROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 13%; crude, 10%c.
1\*LOUE—Dull and drooping; extra, \$5.26@5.37%; light of the common of 

CHERSE—Firm; Western fine, 12% GIBc.

ROOS—Firm; Western fresh, MgBec.

TOLEDO, O., Oct, 29.—FLOUR—Fair and firm.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; heid higher; No. 2 white Wahnsh, \$1.35; No. 3 do, \$1.24; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.24; No. 2 do, \$1.15; extra, \$1.35; No. 1 amber Michigan, \$1.24; No. 2 do, \$1.14; Extra, \$1.35; No. 2 do, \$1.21% G1.22; November, \$1.24; January, \$1.27; No. 2 amber, \$1.07; No. 1 red, \$1.35; No. 2 do, \$1.21% G1.22; November, \$1.21%; December, \$1.25; No. 3 red, \$1.12%; rejected, \$1.60; Orn doll; high mixed, 50%c; bo grade, 55c. Oats—No demand; full prices asked; No. 2, 31%c; rejected, \$1c.

Freights—To Buffalo firm at 3c; to Oswego, 5%c; to Ogdenaburg, 6c.
BRAN—\$15.40.

REGENTS—Tour, none; wheat, \$9,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; cost, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMERTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, \$9,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; cost, 21,000 bu.

CINCINNACI.

CINCINNACI.

CINCINNACI.

CINCINNACI.

CINCINNACI.

CINCINNACI.

COR dull; 58,650c. Oats dul; 28,642c. Barley dull and nominal. Bye dull; 78,680c.

PROVERSONS—Fork firmer; need higher; small sales at \$20,75. Lard easter; current make, 12% @12%c; hette, 13% @13%c. Bulkmeats steady; moderate demand; \$1.00; clear rib, 12%c, all partly cured, packed; clear, nominaly 12%c, loose, Bacon quiet and steady; 94(6) %c; clear rib, 12%c, all partly cured, packed; clear, nominaly 12%c, loose, Bacon quiet and steady; 94(6) %c; 13%c; 13%c.

WHINSEN—Sull and lower; choice Western Reserve, 26,67c; Central Onlo, choice, 246,25c; medium, 20,6 25c. Trains less to from roar of Expositions to foot at corner of Washington.

He and His EXT-Dull ; \$1.18%. The Assault Pla sition Head

HESING

His Attack o

cil Cham

Farv

Meet

CLEVELAND.

CLEVEL the Afte Sheriff Agnew, Mike McDe the

BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—GRAIR—Wheat hach nally unchanged. Corn vary dail; also, western in lots at 64 (acts: for No. 2 and high mixed. Outs quere; calca, 4,000 km, at 400; market now bare. Rya nariaall. Suipments—Wheat at 90; corp. & ; cos. b. Speeches by RAILROAD TIME TARE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TO of the Hesing Brates A and Tries Spe

His Police Backers Drag an Alder Plauf The Backs

Leave. | Art

100 L 100 100 L 100 100 L 100 100 L 100

Lane. | Arm

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAL PHY

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD

From Central Depot, Just Lake-st., and depot for the second-st. Treust after, 121 Mandolphets, and dies.

P. ITTSBURG, FT. WATNES CHICAGO BAS

PINANCIAL. \$100 INVEST NOW \$1,0

ACCORDING TO YOUR MAA.
310, \$15, \$100, \$1,000 IN STOCK PRI'
They often pay a pro it from 10 to 15 inse

Sunds of excepted | Daily, † Escept Sate rdays and Sundays.

Long. Arm.

St. Louis and Spring St. Louis, Springfie Pecria, Leokuk & F Peoria, Reckuk & F Inicago & Padnoah

Wrenched Used as The Armed Mob to Precipitat

> Final Rout of the Business-Men for

> Mirable Speech by Farwell-Enthu of the Talk of the Hesing

loons-His Defes

an Meetings No

FARWELL H. PRELIMINARY tempt men to leave it political meetings. without, and the elen lightning flashed, the rain poured down in to pa sous who live remotely, as most of those leaving, the rain was fall was a furious thun havor with the theatres The meeting which Hall last night was not a

a meeting of merchants sensative business men, to discuss politics, but t freemen; to frown dow turn over our fair city to it in the liands of the wo are known to exist in nities; to protest against an itest against, the action of sioners in refusing to a judge of election in each to the world that in to the world that in County Gowernment eh hands of a principled aim is to attain power aggrandizer sent, and to hard-earsed money.

Had there been fave had would not have hone-half of the citizens admission. As it was, a thinest limits, and hunds stand up in the lobbies.

stand up in the lobbies.

THE GATHERING WA
would but faintly express
of the weather and the listrongest proofs of these
Among the prominent
Mears. A. J. Gallowsy
President of the Board.
Frank R. Chandler,
Garney W. King, F. P.
Sobert Harris, R. P.
Irowa, J. V. Farwell,
Smith, Dr. Swayne Wick
Vasgh, Norman B. Juild
Santice Woodard, Saran
C. P. Kellogg, E. B. Mc
Samuel Aims, H. O. Sto
Waston, W. L. Dogge
Border, Col. Ellson, Ar
Walter, Gen. John H. H
But do cluizens who w
rely upon the morning p
the meeting was a peace
Isa, it was so far as the
cerned. However,

Yes, it was so far as the cerned. However, the me and fans of them all. Such "Pimpy" Smith. Mike Holden, John Garrick, With these while the reals attempted to capture then cries from his meditisens tried to frownwas no nas. Hountres Hesing, while Mike Mostaga. Gen. Lieb stood tween them all, amid a profilans as ever dared an speciable community. I against, and the great aroad order prevented cries of "Put Hesing on and long. He demands of and long. He demands

## HESING'S MOB.

His Attack on the Council Chamber Outdone.

He and His Minions Invade the Farwell-Hall Meeting.

Assault Planned at Oppocition Headquarters in the Afternoon.

sheriff Agnew, Ald. Foley, and Mike McDonald Lead the Gang.

meches by Messrs. Larned and Hoyne---Outbreak of the Riot.

Hesing Prates About His Honor, and Tries to Make a Speech.

In Police Backers Support Bim and Drag an Alderman from the Platform.

The Backs of Iron Chairs Wrenched Off to Be Used as Weapons.

The Armed Mob of Gamblers Ready to Precipitate a Bloody Conflict.

Final Rout of the Assailants-The Business-Men Were Too Much for Them.

Mairable Speech by the Hon. John V. Farwell-Enthusiastic Response of the Audience.

falk of the Hesing Gang in the Sa loons-His Defeat Admitted by His Friends.

Ris Cincinnati Record--- Republican Meetings--- Campaign

PARWELL HALL MEETING.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS. THE STORM.

The weather last night was not such as to supple men to leave their firesides and attend political meetings. The storm-king reigned without, and the elements seemed at war. The lightning fashed, the thunder roared, and the min poured down in torrents. Such a state of the simosphere generally cuts off the attendance bullot-box. Let this once fall under the control tentance.

is a second those present did, were about listing the rain was falling in blinding sheets. It was a foreions thunder-storm which played is the last of the personal staying at home.

The missing of merchants, tax-payers and representative business men, who came together not to discuss politics, but to assert their rights as former; to frown down the attempt made to lim over our fair city to corrupt rings, and place this hands of the worst criminal classes that is moven to exist in all thickly settled communities; to protest against the attempt when is long, and danger, to save and protect it. Our flag not election in each precinct, and to show in the world that in Chicago, at least, the Canty Government shall not remain in the lands of the principled scoundrels, whose only am is to attain power to use for personal agrandizer sent, and to rob the people of their rainers in the lands of the principled scoundrels, whose only am is to attain power to use for personal agrandizer sent, and to rob the people of their rainers in the lands of the principled scoundrels, whose only am is to attain power to use for personal agrandizer sent, and to rob the people of their rainers and the rainers are also as Judges. It gave them law by which Tweed could carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carly out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carly out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carly out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould carry out his wicked schemes, and Fisk and Gould car

hads of t aprincipled scoundrels, whose only in is to attain power to use for personal agrandizer sent, and to rob the people of their hardeneed money.

Had there been favorable weather Farwell Hall would not have had the capacity to hold metal of the citizens who would have sought thission. As it was, the hall was tested to its timest limits, and hundreds were compelled to mad up in the lobbies. To say that

HER GATHERING WAS AN KARNEST ONE would but faintly express it. The inclemency is the weather and the large attendance are the strongest proofs of these.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were same. A. J. Gallowsy, George M. How, extracted to the Board of Trade, Fred L. Fake, frank R. Chandler, Robert Hill, J. Irving Parce, E. C. Larned, T. W. Harvey, George amour. Thomas Hoyne, Charles Follanebee, flany W. King, F. F. Spencer, D. L. Torrence, labert Harris, R. P. Derickson, Martin Antrew, J. V. Farwell, R. Crane, Gen. R. W. Saih, Dr. Swayne Wickersham, Franklin Moclay, Norman B. Jurid, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, hanter Woodard, Satnuel Bliss, Jesse Spalding, Q. Kellogg, E. B. NicCaig, John G. Shortall, hansel Aima, H. O. Stone, Thomas Hill, C. W. Watto, W. L. Doggett, S. A. Downes, John brodes, Col. Elisen. Amos T. Hall, James M. Waher, Gen. John H. Hammond, and others. But de citizens who were not there and who may upon the morning papers for the facts think to meeting was a pesocable and orderly one? In it was so far as the merchants were contrast. However, what should be denow which would not support their street sent, and to rob the people of their sub-dense money.

Ind there been favorable weather Farwell lail would not have been favorable weather favorable shall of the citizens who would have sought shall of the citizens who would not shall make the citizens who would not shall make the capacity to hold shall make the capacity to hold shall make the capacity of the capacity

protected the mob instead of the citizens entitled to protection from them.

Assistance was sent for to preserve good order by she Merchants' Committee, and fifty meniwere promised, but they did not make their appearance, and the determinedness and good nature of the mass only prevented bloodshed, though some senfiling occurred and the backs of some of the opera-chairs were broken, as well as a reporter's table, and Bill Hays was knocked down from the platform.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. Jesse Spalding, who nominated Mr. George Armour as Chairman. Samuel B. Raymond and O. W. Barrett were elected Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were then elected

ot the meeting, and took seats upon the plat-form: W. L. Gray, Henry Witbeck, T. W. Harney, Gilbert Hubbard, John V. Farwell, Julian S. Rumsey, S. A. Tolman, A. C. Bartlett, Franklis, Hackagh, J. H. Rees, B. W. Raymoud, C. M. Collectoro, C. M. C Franklia HacVeagh, J. H. Rees, B. W. Raymond, C. M. Culbertson, C. M. Henderson, Sam'l Spaulding, A. A. Sprague, John M. Durand, Wm. F. Kellogg, J. S. Mesd, 'Thes. Marston, W. L. Gould, John McNeil, C. L. Burton, Sam'l Faulkner, N. S. Bouton, William Blair, Marshall Field, George C. Cook, Frank Gray, Nelson Ludington, H. A. Coho, H. F. Eames, T. M. Avery, Albert Keep, John Crerar, E. W. Blatchford, Joseph T. Ryesson, P. H. Willard, William Stewart, J. M. 'Kalker, E. H. Sheldon, J. McGregor Adams, J. H. Dunham, F. W. Tuttle, Daniel Shipman, Richard Crane, Potter Palmer, A. hipman, Richard Crane, Potter Palmer, A. Shipman, Richard Crane, Potter Palmer, A. J. Aver all, A. Keith, Gen. A. C. Ducat, J. B. B Aggs, John B. Drake, Mark Skinner, Edson K aith, H. J. McFarlan, B. P. Hutchinson, Rob art Law, M. Laflin, George Armour, Peter Scientifier, Daniel Jones, Henry Sayers, S. P. S. adden, Hiram Wheeler, P. W. Gates, A. B. Markey, N. K. Frichard, P. W. Gates, A. B. deeker, N. K. Fairbank, P. V. Kellogg, R. B Mason, J. W. Doane, Gen. A. C. McClurg, Eli Bates, Wirt Dexter, Henry M. King, O. W. Pot-ter, M. Selz, James McKindley, and Samuel Hale. MR. ARMOUR.

The Chairman, after these preliminaries had been attended to, delivered the following brief

GENTLEMEN: I scarcely expected to be called upon to preside at this meeting. The honor was unexpected by me, and inasmuch as I am not in the habit of making speeches, you will not expect me to say much on this occasion. But, swattemen, I feel a great deal more than I can express. I am a heavy tax payer of Chicago, and therefore I am pleased to see so many present on such a night as this. The election before us is a very important one. It is important mainly because we are threatened with a denial of the purity of the ballot-box, and I believe that is the sentiment which has called us here to-night. [Cheers.] I would remind you of the alarm that pervaded our citizons little more than a year ago, which called into existence the Citizens' Association. That Association has been at work trying to do some good, but I believe their efforts have mainly been unavailing, and there is nothing left for us but the ballot-box. [Loud cheers.] I hope every one has come here to-night fully impressed with the danger that pervades us. If we are unsuccessful at this time we may just as well lay down and bite the dust. [Cheers.] Nothing else will be left us but that, and I don't believe, gentlemen, that we could have a squarer issue else will be left us but that, and I don't believe, gentlemen, that we could have a squarer issue presented to us at the present time than this contest between tax-eaters and tax-payers. [Loud cheers.] I hope that every man who has an interest in the city will be on hand on Tuesday next not only to vote, but to see that no man votes who is not purely entitled to vote. [Cheers.] I thank you, gentlemen, for calling me to preside, and shall do the best I can to fill the position. [Cheers.]

E. C. LARNED.

THE FIRST SPEECH.

E. C. Larned was then introduced. He said be was very glad that the merchants had become interested about the question of the ballot. He knew of no merchants on the face of the globe who were superior in pluck, honesty, and energy to the merchants of Cincago. They had a won-derful energy in Chicago. There was nothing like it on the face of the earth. Four years ago ber structures were swept away by the fire, and her structures were swept away by the nre, and afterwards came the panic, and to-day her trade was unequaled. In a short time between Chi-cago and the Pacific would be a large popula-tion, and a great future must loom up for Chirage. He asked, What was all this founded on? He held that the

from them. A few years ago it was shown how

should be protected. If a man stole their money they sent him to the Penitentiary. Then what should be done with a man who would not only steal their money but the liberty and rights of our whole city? He knew no crime in the calendar of crime which so much deserved their tendence of the standard with the belief

ter was in their own hands they should take hold and protect themselves. It would take labor, trouble, and momey. But liberty was worth these, and no man should grudge them. If our country were invaded by a hostile foe the citizens would rise in their might. But it was not our territory, it was our citizens and law which make it, because it was the great country of freedom and humanity. All these lay in the ballot-box, and when one invasion was threatened on this sayred right they should be ready to protect it with their life and sacred honor if need be.

THOMAS HOYNE.

THE RIOTERS BEGIN.

At the conclusion of Mr. Larned's speech, Mr.

Thomas Hoyne was loudly called for. The opportunity was seized by the Hesingites, who portunity was seized by the Hesingities, who were present in good force, to create a little disturbance. They began by hooting and stamping, and one of them, who had imbibed a little freely, was so noisy that he had to be ejected by the police. During this noisy interruption, Mr. C. C. P. Holden advanced toward the platform and tried to gain the attention of the Chairman. His object was to explain away the matter of election judges. The audience, however, clampred for Hoyne. The audience, however, clamored for Hoyne, and Mr. Holden resumed his seat somewhat de-

then addressed the meeting. He said it gave him great pleasure to see so large an assemblage of business men notwithstanding the base weather. He had at first hesitated to be present fearing he might compromise his political friends, but when he reflected that he was a man longer, political friends or no political friends. He declared that apathy and indifference to the election was the cause of the crying evils which were being endured. It had been said with great truth that "the price of liberty was eternal vigilance." [Applause.] It was said business men were so engrossed in business and do-mestic concerns that they had no time for public ties, but if they didn't give the time now, they might find not only property and domestic peace but life itself sacrificed, it might be, at the kuife point. It was the nature of power to steal from the many for the few; sometimes it was the power of wealth, and that power was infinitely worse than the power of mobs. He was glad to see the spirit of an Otis, a Hancock, an Adams evinced in the meeting. Upon what class doe

THE MERCHANTS? It was indeed time for them to wake up. The problem of municipal Government, how to pre-serve liberty and prosperity, was the matter leave government to politicians. The burdens imposed by the tax-collectors of Rome, sent out by the Roman Emperors to collect the taxes of her provinces, were so enormous that commerce received an ineradicable blow. Genos and Venice were destroyed by wars made in the interest of Rome's despotic rulers, and citizens actually ran away to get rid of paying taxes. So with Ireland for centuries. But England was grad-nally waking up. Merchants might think themwerenot safe. How was it with New Orleans? Almost destroyed by the rule of a despotic government, so that business houses were offered to business men rent free.

HOW WITH NEW YORK?
So rapacious had been the grip of the Tweed gang that the tax on each individual was now about \$150. His hearers were on the very eve of a commercial crisis. The speaker's real estate tax would enable him to rent the best house he could find in Chicago for his family. The values of property had been raised for years. The present tax of 18 mills would equal 36 mills, for double what it was in other cities. This was all done through the peculiar operations of the Tax Commis The city debt was \$13,000,000, but the City Comp troller went to New York every month, shi there and borrowing money on our credit. This clared constitutional. As long as they could bor-row money and heap' up a city debt they would go on and do it, and the people would be very fortunate if these rascals didn't get the court to fix them up such a Constitution as they wanted. [Applause.[ Was it keeping in the law to borrow money and heap up the debt? No! But WHAT DID THESE GENTLEMEN CARE FOR LAW,

so long as they received their salaries? Who is coming to the rescue? The men who occupied such. The speaker had lived in the city for and Hayes be allowed in those times? [No!] The business men said they had not time to look after these things, but, thank God!
THEY MUST DO IT NOW.

If the people did not supervise the servants, how could the servants be supposed to do their duty? His audience might think he was giving them quite a lecture, but he had intended it for a long time. [Applause.] How were the political dangers to be avoided? By a free bailot and a fair election; by freemen attending to the duties which devolved upon them as citizens, and seeing that votes were properly cast and properly counted. [Applause.]

During the last war the sentiment of Dix was, "If any man pulls down the Americau flag, shoot him on the spot," but now the ballot-box was the corner-stone of the temple of liberty. What rhould be done with the man who attempted to tear down that citsdel from which came the voice of God? [Applause.] Were they prepared to hold the name of liberty mile the form of liberty lay bleeding beneath their feet? Wos and grief were coming to their doors in this question of

POLITICAL BIGHT AND POLITICAL LIBERTY. In England this right and liberty had been preserved by an anxious scrutiny of the ballot-box, and a theft of was punished. He advised them to remember that unless they carried the banner of freedom they could not preserve their liberty. Take was all very good, but men must act. [Loud appolause.] The merchants of Chicago had a great duty—to see that the purity of the ballot-box was kept inviolate. [Applause.] There was no safety, equality, or government without a pure and undefiled ballot-box. What was the good of one man casting all the votes? Why not give it up, and say that this system of popular government was a failure? The world was looking on and expecting an answer, and the time had come for American citizents to stand forth and maintain the cause of civil liberty, and uphold the freedom of the ballot-box. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

WAR BEGINS.
THE RESOLUTIONS,
Mr. Eldridge then came forward and moved

Mr. Eldridge then came forward and moved the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The majority of the Board of County Commissioners have perpetrated a gross outrage upon the sacred rights of the people in this: that they have packed the several Boards of Election with partisans of the Opposition ticket, and have refused to give the Republican party a fair representation thereon; and WHEREAS, We believe that the purpose of the corrupt act is to promote the commission of wholesale frauds at the election by repeating and ballot-box stuffing; and

WHEREAS, The protection of the purity of the ballot-box is an essential condition of the preservation and perpetuation of our free democratic institutions; and

and perpetuation of our free democratic institutions; and
WHENEAS, It is a notorious fact that the present
Board of County Commissioners is nominated by a
corrupt clique of desperate men who have robbed the
people of their revenues, and now conspire to retain
control of the Treasury and of the supreme legislative
power of the county by corrupt means, and with the
sole purpose of continuing their robberies upon an
enlarged scale; and
WHENEAS, The construction of the proposed CourtHouse will place in the hands of the County Treasurer,
and at the disposal of the County Board, during the
next two years vast sums of money derived from taxation; and
WHENEAS, The success of the Opposition ticket, convicted of intent to cheat at the polis, by the arbitrary
action of the County Commissioners, and pledged to
declare itself elected, if need ba, against the expressed
will of the majority, would be a great calamity, involving the loss of many millions of dollars to the honest,
tax-paying community. Now, therefore,

Respiced, That we, merchants and business-men of
Chicago, hereby denounce the action of the Board of
County Commissioners in the matter of the appointment of judges of election as a monstrous infringement of the fundamental rights of the Ameri-

can cilizen, and, therefore, a deserving of the sever-est condemnation.

Resolved, That we will restel a attenuate to decognize the ballot-box through illegal white, reporting, and fraudulent counting, by every lawful measure within

fraudulent counting, by overy many illumit of our power.

Resource, That the public money should not be placed in the hands of any man who boddy declares that he seeks office for purposes of personal gain.

placed in the hands of any man who house declares that he seeks ofnee for purposes of personnal gain. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That, allying himself with members of the Board of County Commissioners, known so be corrupt, and seeking to promote their re-slection to seats they have diagraced. Mr. A. C. Heining has fordelted the respect and confidence of the better classes of our citizens, whether native or foreign born. [Loud cheers.]

Resolved, That we pledge cursolves to appe our several places of business on Tuesday next, and respectfully recommend that all other merchanic and business men do likewise, and that we will devote our time exclusively to attendance at the polis, to the end institute the second, that the purity of the ballot-box shall be inviolably maintained at every hazasal.

Resolved, That the money of the people in the hands of the County Treasurer ought to be counted, and that it ought to be counted by a man chosen of the people, and not by a man designated by the present incombent, Resolved, That is committee of seven be st pointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to raise the necessary funds to make the necessary arrangements to detect and prosecute every person guilty of illegal voting on election day, and every officer of election who shall be guilty of a violation of the law.

HESING AND HIS Mes.

While the resolutions were being read, Hesing.

While the resolutions were being read, Hesing, Rountree and Gen. Lieb were seen to make for the stage from the centre of the hall. Immediately cries of "Hesing! Hesing!" arose from his mob. He evidently had counted on a small number being present, and that all he would have to do was to bring in his roughs, and that would cow down the respectable portion of the citizens. But he had counted without his host.

When he had got
NEARLY TO THE PLATFORM
Rountree and Garrick endeavored to lead the
mob. At once the gentlemen acting as Vice-

There was now no general scene of disorder, but it was evident that trouble was brewing. right to take forcible possession if he must. The mob now yelled "Hesing!" and the crowd in general shouted "Put him out!" A SCENE OF PANDEMONIUM

now ensued. The audience rose to their feet in a mass, and the mob shouted for Hesing. Then began hoots and cat-calls, grouns and jeers, for the leader of the mob. Mike McDonald and another fellow of like ilk had come in through the left side-door, and endeavored to lead the mob up.

who had been previously speaking, tried to main-tain quiet. A number of the gentlemen on the platform were arguing with Hesing and his mob, and told him he could not speak there, that it was a meeting of merchants, and no mob had a right to interfere with law-abiding citi-zens. Rountree stood bareheaded, big beads of perspiration streaming down his cheeks. Hesing eat morose and sullen. C. C. P. Holden, with his standing collar and hair nearly equally stiff on end, was making motions with his hands and mbrella, trying to have his say for his corrup crew. Behind them was a little German with side whiskers. He told Mr. Spalding to shut his d-d jaw, but was not heard generally by those on the platform. Mr. Hoyne

STILL HAD THE FLOOR, and endeavored to make himself heard. He was cried down by the moo. He said that this was a shameful scene, a blot upon the fair fame of Chicago's history. It had never been equaled in any city, and it was a lasting disgrace to think that they had fallen so low in politics that a mob would attempt to break up an orderly meeting of merchants and citizens.

Cries again arose from the mob for Hesing. A portion of the audience had eat down, but now arose again in mass, and, amid cries of "Put im out " endeavored to keep back the mob, who

him out "endeavored to keep back the mob, who
were now making for the stage and to
DRIVE THOSE IN POSSESSION OFF.

Matters now looked squally, indeed, and it
seemed as though blood would have to be shed
ere peace could be secured. Sheriff Agnew, the
conservator of peace for Cook County, Tom
Foley, John Gary, "Pimpy "Smith, Ned Burna,
John Garrick, Gen. Lieb, Bill Hays, and the entire ruffin hords, endeavored to gain possession.

wreck made of it and chairs.

MIKE M'DONALD

and others stood on one end of the platform
near Hesing and his admirers. He wanted the three minutes if they only got permission from the Opposition Committee. At this time, while the entire crowd was standing, Bill Hays endeavored to gain the platform. He was

endeavored to gain the platform. He was pushed off and this was the occasion of a most TERRIBLE AND DISGRACEVIL-SCENE.

Colvin's minions in the shape of policemen, and Hesing's and the Ring's proteges were there endeavoring to protect the mob. The order-loving citizens and innocent men were thrown down and trampled on by them, while Hesing and his band of cut-throats and thieves, among whom he, Rountree and Holden, were notably at the head, were protected.

TUNULT AND DISORDER
that probably has never found its equal in any
city in the Union. The worst days in New Orleans, when mobs were rife, when disorder prevailed, never saw the equal in point of disorder. It was not the fault of the roughs that blood was not shed, for they had come armed, and in-

was not shed, for they had come armed, and intended to add

MUNDER IT NECESSARY.

To what straits must the Opposition party and Hesing be thrown when they resort to this means? And a Jeffersonian Democrat, tooth and nail! In the meeting last night Hesing saw the handwriting of the wall. He saw that people were tired of his bracen effrontery,—that they would arise as one man and send him down, down, among the unprincipled politically damned. He appreciated this, and he was determined to make one

was determined to make one
DESPERATE AND PEARFUL
leap, even if it proved his downfall forever. It
will prove his downfall, for the citizens of Chicago love decency and order too well, and they
cannot and will not uphold mob rule, even if led
by a dishonest tyrant like A. C.- Hesing.
While the scene above recorded was being enacted, Frank Lumbard and his Glee Club came
in. They were brought forward, and, after the
disorder had somewhat subsided, sang
"America." This was received with applause, "America." This was received with applause followed by

They came forward again and sang "Old Shady," but the last verse was not even concluded arrayed in front of the platform and upon it, and now seemed determined as fiends could be to gain possession. Upon the platform, also, were an order-loving set of merchants. They were determined not to be beaten down, even by a mob.

forward, and the trimult somewhat Some of the respectable citizens were pre-to leave the ball, when he said, in ster-

to leave the hall, when he said, in stentorian tones, "Do not go away; stay till moroing if necessary, and assert yourselves against the mob. Will you do it?" (Cries of "We will! we will!") and the audience again sat down.

A PROMISCUOUS FIGHT now took place on the main floor near the stage. The mob seemed deturnined to gain possession, but, as before, ware creecked. The reporters were perched gracefully on the tables on the stage, taking notes, and had a good view of the scene below, which now baffled description. Policemen were huseling citizens who were peaceable back and pushing forward the mob, but even with their assistance the mob failed and the people again asserted their rights.

A SLIGHT LULL

A SLEGHT LULL.

GEN. CHETLAIN.

At this point Gen. Chetlain got upon one of
the tables and cried out, "Fellow-citizens, will
you listen for a moment to an old soldier?" But
it was no use. The mob below continued their
bellowing, and encouraged Hesing in his
desperate course, every now and then
with a cheer. The General maintained his losi tion, waiting for an opportunity to be head.

After several minutes of the most disgraceful rowdyism ever witnessed in a civilized city, the mob were cowed sufficiently by citizens in their vicinity to permit his to proceed. Gev. Caet-lain, shouting at the top of his voice, then man-aged to get in the following in the hope of re-

aged to get in the following in the hope of restoring order:

GENTLEMEN: These somes that are being enacted are a disgrace to our beautiful city. I have been a citizen here three years; I have been among you day and night, and I have always seen you behave like peaceable, lawabiding citizens. [Interruption by the Hesing crowd.] Our meeting was called in a lawful manner, and we organized properly with a Chairman, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries. We had a right to occupy this hall unmolested. [Cheers, and another disturbance by the Hesing crowd.] A number of persons come here, however, and try to break up our meeting. [Interruption.] I no not believe that any citizen of Chicago who attended this meeting would do anything to disturb a meeting of this kind. [Cheers.] These gentlemen who have caused this disturbance should retire and give us the possession of this hall. [Cheers, and yells from the Hesing mob.] Under ordinary circumstances they would not act as they have done, and they ought to recognize that they are not doing what is fair and right. [Cheers, and a skurmsh below.] Fellowcitizens, keep quiet a moment; getting up bad blood will do no good. [Another disturbance, and the police, of course, getting hold of an innocent man.] Is at necessary to arrest any one down there? protested Gen. Chetlain.

He was answered by A DEMONIAC YELL from the infuriated ruffians, who were all the while being cheered on by the professional gamblers, who were ready at a moment's notice o render assistance of a more dangerous sort. Gen. Chetlain then descended from the table to

with Hesing, but that gentleman would listen to no reason against his having all his own way in the meeting. He stormed and raved shout the no man should make such an attack as was in the resolutions without hearing from him. Gen. Chetlain at length gave up the task of pacifying the boor and his bosom chums in disgonand the boor and his bosom chums in disgram and retired in favor of Mr. Armour, the Chairman who also endeavored to convince the boss black-guard that he was making himself an intolera-ble nuisance. Mr. Hesing, however, had the same reply to make, and with maudiin accents cried out about his character. At last he grew absolutely insulting to the worthy Chairman who, as there seemed no other resource, ordered a policeman to eject him from the meeting. The officer awaited instructions from Sergt. O'Connor, who seemed to regard the affair as a huge joke, and declined to exercise his authority, on the ground that that gentleman had been insulted! Mr. Hesing and his organized crew of

CRIES OF "PUT HIM OUT!" were now again repeated, and if anything could have been wanting to complete the confusion, it was the action of Mr. Hesing. He sat in his John Garrick, Gen. Lieb, Bill Hays, and the entire ruffian hords, endeavored to gain possession.

By this time a crowd had collected on the platform, and, like the jackass be has always proven himself to be, for a long time refused either to advance to the platform.

The reporters had been driven from their tables and their table broken up, and a general possession or retreat from the hall; in truth, he was so bies and their table broken up, and a general possession or retreat from the hall; introduced with excitement that he did ared not assert themselves further.

The reporters had been driven from their tables and their table broken up, and a general possession.

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The seat close to the right side of the bouse and discussion in a remark, but the such a remark, but the such a sense as this. I don't believe the has always proven himself to be, for a long table and "You lie," is such a sense as the such a sense as the such a sense as this is not possession.

The reporters had been driven from their table broken up, and a general possession.

The possession and the restriction of the plackass of the plac intoxicated with excitement that he did not know enough to do either. That palot of County Commissioners' rascality, John Rountree, stood like a massive terrier, with his hand on Mr. Hesing's coat-collar, gazing upwards at the gentleman on the platform with an intensely defiant air. He controlled Mr. Hesing's surgings of temper, and by his action in deferring prompt undertakings on the part of Mr. Hesing, he allowed the Opposition element surrounding him to become so thoroughly excited that neither he nor Mr. Hesing could now have controlled them, if they had wished to. Mike Corcoran was in the corner of the gallery, directly above Hesing, but his notorious tongue Mike Corooran was in the corner of the gallery, directly above Hesing, but his notorious tongue was quieted in a summary manner by the respectability which surrounded him. At last he managed to gain the main floor and joined in with the rest of the gang. Mr. Hesing's course throughout was of the MOST EUFFIANLY AND DISCRACEFUL CHARACTER. He was surrounded by none but the villest of the gambling portion of the community,—Ned Burns, and the rest of the McDonald-Corcoran gang,—and when he thought their brutal page.

to stay and disturb the meeting.

gang,—and when he thought their brutal pas-sions had been worked up to the highest pitch he arose, and again demanded the privilege of speaking, which he had been peremptorily refused but a few moments before.

THE POLICE.

THE PART THEY TOOK.

About this time Sergt. O'Connor arrived with a platoon of police, and for a while made things lively, thumping the heads of all they could reach indiscriminately, and making great inroads into the body of the meeting, even among those who were quietly occupying their sests. A few words of the most emphatic nature from the officers of the meeting compelled the Sergesut and his baruscles to withdraw, and they afterwards confined themselves to the corner in which Mr. Heaing was situated. Hesing then again insisted on mounting the platform, but the respectable elements held him at bay and kept him down. Gen. Chetlain attempted to speak, but was drowned out partially by Hesing's sentorian voice, and the applause which attended his speech from the cut-throats who surrounded him. A few words to the wooderfully corrupt Sergeant settled the matter. With the assistance of Officer Murnan, the Sergeant made a passage directly in front of the platform and elbowed Hesing forward. When taken to task for this by Aid. J. L. Campbell and other respectable citizens, he smiled and winked at the cut-throats surrounding him, as much as to say, "Till make it even with him." And sure enough he did. Just as soon as the proper chance presented itself the pet Sergeant of the old Police

and now seemed determined as fends could be to gain possession. Upon the platform, also, were an order-loving set of merchants. They were an order-loving set of merchants. They were determined not to be beaten down, even by a mob.

The Chair ordered

THE PLATFORM CLEARED

of all except the Vice-Presidents, but the gentlemen who hast taken possession to protect it merely moved asside so as to keep back the mob. Rountree, C. C. P. Holden, and Hesting were all this time claiming their rights as freemen, and prating about honor, which all three had pretty well lost by this time. County Board, during the romey deviced from tax of the Opposition tickst, constitutions in the possession.

At this time another burst of fury arose from the boases, we, based to a special possession of the septicing.

At this time another burst of fury arose from the boases, who seemed to tire of this dallying with the mob. The cried, Plut hum out and let us have order. "Put hum out and let us have order." He sing's gang called for three many divisioners, and pledged to the houses, we, therefore, and summed the agental many through the did. Just as soon as the proper chance presented leight by the service to the meeting of the supremental plates the unouffording plates the unouffording plates the unouffording plates the posses, the meeting at McDonald's, Poley's, and other saloons in the vicinity, and their friends from city and county offices, and from the Board selected the unouffording plates the unouffording plates the unouffording plates the unouffording plates the posses, and from the supremental plates the unouffording plates the posses, and from the did. Just as soon as the proper chance presented leight possessed plates and plates to the did. Just as soon as the proper chance presented leight plates the unouffording pl

and all other law-breakers, but he remained as passive as he only knows how, and refused to do the least thing toward quelling the row. Citizons intimate with the Sergeant's previous character know how efficient he can make himself if he tries, and the people are at last beginning to find out that he does not care to try very often; and least of all does he care to try when gamblers are interested. blers are interested.
HE WITNESSED THE ACTION OF THE MOB

in tearing off the iron backs of the seats as wea-pons, but he said not a word, seemingly deter-mined upon carrying out the desires of the Heaing mob in breaking up the meeting. That there were no corpses on the floor when the meeting adjourned is due entirely to .
THE RESPECTABILITY OF THE MAJORITY OF THE

AUDIENCE.
But had a single blow been struck by either side But had a single blow been struck by either side not one would have hesitated to have joined in the melee, and Resing and his myrmidons would have been rushed out of the hall on the double-quick. So utterly inefficient were the police that it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers of the meeting prevented the main body from pressing down on both police and Hesingites and bouncing them all from the hall.

END OF THE BATTLE.

THE LAST EFFORT.

After the police had quieted somewhat, and after Gen. Chetlain had concluded his speech, another, and it seemed a last, effort, was made by the mob to capture the platform. At this time the entire audience, though controlled by love of order, had grown very tired of the thiering crew, and cries again arose of "Put him out!" and "Send the thief home!" Mr. Booth spain came to the frout, and eaid they also the spain came to the frout, and eaid they would stay there till 4 o'clock rather than be mob. The police were mob. The police were mob. The police were far and chouses. [A voice—"We was a vaccinate."]

[Laughter and chouse.]

WE INTERD TO ORT THROUGH THIS ALL BIGHT for can. There is not one, or a dozen, but hundreds of merebauts with the power of money and voice behind them who are determined to put an edd to the corruption which is preving to do about it? [A voice—"We was a full day, or two days if necessary. [Applause.]

When the state of the stage of the stage. "Here it is in the police of the stage of disorder would leave, order would soon again be restored. Here was the battle-ground to maintain peace and order, and right in this hall victory for both was to be gained. [Applanse.] After this, all but Hesing's crew sat down.

Mr. Spalding, Mr. Booth, and several other gentlemen, determined upon preserving order and holding the meeting for the legitimate purpose intended, called upon Mr. Farwell. As soon as he appeared the tumult subsided, and Hesing and his vassals concluded to sit down. During the time that Mr. Farwell was speaking, Hesing sat beside Garrick, sullen and morose. Once, when Mr. Farwell alluded to Mr. Hesing's right to speak, when he asked for it in a right manroughs were therefore permitted by the police

a low tone, but the determination now was so strong for order that Hesing and his dirty mob dared not assert themselves further.

INSINO'S MOS

mumbered some 300 in all. He had them scattered through the hall, and a portion outside, who came in through the stage-doors during the excitement. The plans were laid out well. About 100 thisves and blacklegs were placed in the gallery, and these were placed near the stairs at the stage but were kept back by the respectable people. Another portion was scattered in the centre of the main floor, and as soon as the excitement commenced rushed to the left of the stage where Hesing and his thisves had gone. The roughs from the rear of the hall sallied forward and took possession of the reporters' tables, driving them from their places. Thus the attack was made from all quarters at once, but, as results proved, was wholly unsuccessful.

THE GAMBLERS AND THER ROPERS, steerers, and hanger-so maintained a sort of rear guard near the main entrance, and every mow and then a gang of them would walk down the siale on the north side of the hall and clamor for Hesing and stand ready to create a fight. Some of them engaged in discussion with peaceable citizens, and endeavored to provoke quarrels, but failed, the good men leaving them on leaving their listention. The faro-dealers, and ropers, and cappers, connected with the view gambling-rooms of McDonald, the Hankins brothers, of No. 148 Clark street, Watt Robbins, and others in the vicinity, were observable in the aislee, ready to 'precipitate a fight, and as it is a well-known fact that these criminals are armed with pistols, they were only there to do their master's at the size, but for the size, ready to 'precipitate a fight, and as it is a well-known fact that these criminals are armed with pistols, they were only there to do their master's at the stong harding of any moment. Hesing and his hords were completely cowed, and slink out as though affaid to meet the gaze would be turned of in the minutes. The Boss made no further atte

observable in the aisles, ready to precipitate a fight, and as it is a well-known fact that these criminals are armed with pistols, they were only there to do their master's bidding, and break out in open riot and spill the blood of men who had not asked nor sought their presence. These men mingled theirs with the cries of the bunko gang and thieves who hang around the exreets and faro banks which line Clark street, and which are patronized by city and county officials who use the public money to pay their gambling debts, giving bank checks for ivery chips.

FOLICE-SERGEANT O'CONSON Knew these robbers, pimps, and would-be murderers, and also knew the gang of political bummers and office-seeters and office-holders who were abetting them in their riotous demonstrations. As he passed down to the platform he saw them, and he had men with him who knew them,—men who have done duty in the neighborhoods where the riff-raff rendervous,—and yet he sought to boost Mr. Hesing on the stage, and ignored the presence of the mob of thieves and gamblers who were rampant about the stage, and who were mingling in sweet communion with their friends from city and county offices, and from the Hesing mob. These fellows could be seen after the meeting at McDonald's, Foley's, and other saloons in the vicinity, and their friends of the Opposition party were with them, spending the rest of the night in revelry.

THE HON, J. V. FARWELL

more respect for the foreign-bothan I have, but when they come into meeting of merchants called to o vital question of purity of the bal disturb it, it is time for the merchant

Mr. Alex Sullivan—The foreign-born citizens do not approve of this.

Mr. Farwell (continuing)—I understand, and am glad to learn that the foreign-born citizens do not countenance this thing. Well, we have a few men here determined to disturb this meeting; and fellow-citizens we have a duty to do, and it is to put them out. [Cheera.]

Mr. Sullivan—Put them out at the polls. [Cheers.]

Mr. Farwell—Yes; that is the way to do it. [Cheers. and cries. "Put Hesing out!"] No, don't put him out. If I was a friend of Mr. Hesing I would

PRAY VIRI HAND

to have him taken out of this hall. [Laughter and cheers.] It has been said in a book that seems to be obsolete in the Board of Education that "The love of money is the root of all evil." [Cheera.] Not so much the love of one's own money as the love of other men's business. [Laughter and cheera.] Not so much the possession of riches, but the pursuit of them in a wrong way, and it strikes me that when people get together, and fix up matters so that the ballot-box shall be watched by thieves, confessing themselves to be thieves by not allowing any judges from the other ade, then I think they are seeking riches in a dishonest way. (Cheera.)

it is."]
Mr. Farwell (holding a broken chair-arm)—I

had been all this time vociferating about his maltreatment, and at length became so wild and reckless that he accused Mr. Louis C. Huck of all kinds of dishonest transactions, the only intelligible one, however, being that yarn he invented about the brewery, which was thoroughly exploded in The Tribura. The citizens during this harangue became indignant, and there were cries from the gallery to "Put a rope round his neck!" "Lasso him and throw him out of a window!"

COUNTY COMMISSIONER HOLDEN, raising the nether finger of his right hand, asserted, while flinging his umbrells high in the air with the other hand that Hesing's honor was attacked. Hesting again insisted that his honor, which he prized higher than money, had been attacked, and went into another long harangue, in which he was backed by Garrick and the rest of the mob.

Mr. Booth came again, to the front and asked if those who had called the meeting would go into an Opposition meeting and try to break it up, and then be protected by the police. [Cries of "No, no,"]

Mr. Spalding, Mr. Booth, and several other gentlemen, determined upon preserving order and holding the meeting for the legitimate purpose intended, called upon Mr. Farwell. As

solar few distribusions

at this stage, but nothing of any moment. Hesing and his horde were completely cowed, and slunk out as though afraid to meet the gaze of honest men. As soon as the street was reached, his henchmen gained confidence again, and they alarmed the neighborhood with some unearthly cheers for their crest-fallen chief. The andience, after getting outside the hall, were slow to disperse, gathering in knots to discuss the exciting events of the evening. On every side Mr. Hesing's conduct was condemned. It was generally admitted that his overbearing cheek had received a blow from which it will never recover. Every one was convinced that he was a doomed man.

on Fifth avenue. Arriving at his office he alighted in the midst of his rabble, and was soon lost to the view of all except such as he gave a passport to his private sanctum. Among those who followed him were several of the "this was and soon-dreis" of the County Board, and other measures of the ballot-box stuffing combination. Bountree was on hand with an "opinion" and

20.—FLOUR.—Demand steady; uperfine, \$5.00.35.25; common straining social citras, \$6.50.27.50; unsecota citras, \$6.50.27.50; unsecota citras, \$6.50.27.50; unsecota citras, \$7.000.9.00; faary the sumand at \$5.50.29.50; quiet and steady; 78.281c for mind in fair demand; \$6.265c for mind higher, est, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,400 bu; est

at at 90 ; corn, 80 ; cats, Se. OAD TIME TABLE D DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

Louve. | Arrive 19:00 p. m. 120 p. m. 30, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, Consus Oity and Denser Short Diam.

Bitle, near Madison at, bridge, Ridge and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Rid. Leave. | Arrive

GAN SOUTHERN Leave. Arrie UKEER ST. PAUL RAILROIN Lette. Arrive. . 8:30 a. m. 7:45 p. m.

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rille & Cincinni (daily).

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7:80 p. m.
7:80 p. m. # New York \$20 a. m. \$20 p. m. 120 a. m.

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D-00-a m.	1-30-p.
D-00 Prod. 8: 45 a. m. 7:10 p. m. 8: 45 p. m. 7:20 p. m. 7:20 p. m.	

G TO YOUR MEANS.

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periff Agnew to glost over the success of the vening's work. The conference continued unlar laste hour, and, as the several members ropped out one by one and skulked off to heir homes, they were in a gleeful good, partly on account of the assurances hat had been made them by their "Boss," and artly from the exhibitanting influences of nucrous imbibings. Hesing, himself, lingered inger than the rest, but finally succumbed and

While Hesing and his associate ballot-box unfers and leaders of the mob were having seir rejoicings, the streets were gradually be-age emptied into the neighboring saloons to puting the discussion of the effect of the work

were headquarters as usual, but the attendants were for the most part composed of the non-par-ticipants in the row, yet of the friends of Hesing, ng whom were many of his ward-orators, those who have so often drank at his ex-se and done his bidding. At first the sentipense and done his bidding. At first the senti-ment of the crowd was for Hesing, it being argued that inasmuch as they had agreed to the plan to break up the meeting by force if necessary, they must adhere to the justice of the entire proceedings. Said one stalwart member of the crowd, whose face is most familiar around the gambling dens, "We made a mistake in not using our pistols." Said another, addressing a hireling, "You are to blame for not turning off versation continued in a boisterous way, ng remarkable for nothing more than the red confessions that the demonstrations the meeting were premeditated, and rranged, and for the wholesale censure of those who had been relied upon in the arrange-ment to perform certain specific duties, in which they had failed. Such characters were denounced as cowardly and traitorous, and the severest pro-scription and punishment was threatened them.

BOUNTREE HAD GIVEN OUT THE PROGRAMME at the Opposition headquarters during the after-noon, and Hesing had promised to be at the meeting, and had fulfilled his part of the work, as also had Agnew. This is known to be true from other sources. One of the blusterers was so bold as to intimate that, if the programme had been carried out, Farwell fiall would have been laid in ashes; and another, that the first man who took the platform

would have received a volley of bullets.

Later in the evening, and after the ardor of the crowd had given way to their better reason

UITE A CHANGE HAD COME OVER THEIR MINDS. QUITE A CHANGE HAD COME OVER THEIR MINDS. Especially was this the case with a chap who was flourishing one of Hesing's promises to pay, when he heard it intimated by some of the more sober and reflective ones that the whole movement was disastrous to the cause for which it had been inaugurated. He soon grew enraged at the prospect of never collecting his money, and his anger only served to restore those who surrounded him to their reason. The change of sentiment thereafter was sudden and complete, and what a moment befor bad been blessings were turned to curses, for there were few in the crowd who had not a finan-

was a very large meeting of Republicans of the Fifth Ward last night, at the corner of State and Thirty-third streets.

Mr. J. H. Burns, President of the Club, occupied the chair. He said that the meeting was called to awaken interest in the object of the coming election. The prosperity of the city was immediately involved in its issue. If Huck, Nelson, and Jones were elected, then there would be a period of lighter taxes and honest expenditure of the people's money. The success of the Opposition ticket means increased taxes, demoralization of politics, political rings, and the subservience of the benefits of election to personal and not to public ends.

The Chairman then introduced to the meeting W. H. Eddy. He said a man was not to be judged by his professions, but by his acts. The Opposition candidate for County Treasurer stood on no platform. He was not Republican nor Democratic, nor even Opposition, though he might profess to be one or more of these. He was nothing but Hesing. Hesing had said once that the Democracy stunk in his nostrils. Now he was trying to persuade that same party that he was their best friend. For the last quarter of a century he had said that he would rather associate with "niggers" or beasts of the field than Irishmen. The speaker then appealed to the men present not to suppose that Hesing had now really changed his affections permanenty. In times past the "Boss" had written and spoken against Know-Nothingism. Hew as now working for a ticket which had not an American on it. He had always been arraying the foreign born citizens against the Americans and the Germans against the Irish. The speaker though the majority of the Democrats would vote for Louis Huck. The Democrats would be much-hole of dammation."

Some time was then spent waiting for more prominent speakers to put in their a

damnation."

Some time was then spent waiting for more prominent speakers to put in their appearance. But as they were disappointed the meeting adjourned.

THE PIPTEENTH WARD.

One of the most respectable meetings of the campaign was held last evening in old Aurora Hall, 113 Milwaukee avenue. The attendance was priocipally from the Norwegian population, with a fair mixture of English. The proceedings were marked with the utmost order throughout and in this respect were in marked contrast with the meetings of the Hesingites, and if the interest and enthusiasm manifested be contrast with the meetings of the Hesingites, and if the interest and enthusiasm manifested be any indication of the general feeling among the Norwegians of the city upon the politican questions, Mr. Hesing can count but few supporters among the Norsemen in Chicago. Speeches were delivered in English by Measrs. Clarkson and Henderson, and in Norwegian by J. Intison, A. E. Euander, and David Schoyen. The addresses were listened to with much attention, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

tention, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Another meeting of the Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward was held at 699 Milwankee avenue last evening. Owing to the rain, but few were present, but those few were faithful. Speeches were made by C. E. Scharian, W. S. Scribner, and C. Grandpre, after which the meeting adjourned, and those present went to other meetings in the neighborhood.

MEALY IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Independent Club of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting at their call on North Wells street last evening. President Edward F. Doyle in the chair, and William F. Hartney Secretary. The roll being called sixty-three members answered to their names.

After considerable debate, Mr. Thomas J. Kelley presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHENARA, We have the greatest confidence in the honesty, integrity, and capability of Mr. John J. Heay for the position of Clerk of the Superior Court; Resolved, That we use our utmost endeavors to elect itm at the coming election.

riff Agnew to gloat over the success of the men of the Villages of Oak Park and Austin and of the Town of Cicero, assembled in the late hour, and, as the several members pped out one by one and skulked off to ring address by the Hon. Mr. Woodard, the oraand of the Town of Cicero. assembled in the Town-Hall Thursday evening to listen to a stirring address by the Hon, Mr. Woodard, the orator of the evening. The meeting was called to order by O. W. Herrick, Esq., who nominated Mr. W. H. Wood as Chairman and G. E. Swansicoe as Secretary. Mr. Wood, the Chairman, made a few brief explanations of the purpose of the meeting, and impressed on the minds of those present the urgent necessity at this crisis of knowing the men to be elected, and making it a matter of public instead of includual interest. He then introduced Mr. Woodard, who held the rapt attention of the house for nearly an hour. Mr. Woodard began by paying a fine compliment to the intelligence of his andience. It seemed like carrying coals to Newcastle to talk to such men of the principles of honesty and integrity, those virtues which have made Cook County and Chicago what it is to-day, and which we need in our Government. Which shall it be? Idleness and signorance? or industry and intelligence? We can get along without money better than we can without character. You place a man in public office by your votes and influence, and you voluntarily indorse that man. In selecting a man as a public servant we should select him as carefully as for any private trust, and ask, Does this man understand this business? Has his previous life fitted him for it? Can he be trusted with millions of dollars without bonds, except his good word? If not, he is not the man for such a place. The salaries pad county officers were too high. The Commissioners should only have \$2.50 a day; the Treasurer, \$4,000 a year? the Sheriff, \$6,000. It was now \$80,000 or \$49,000 expense to Cook County. Mr. Hesing seeks this office to repair his fortunes; he owes \$100,000 in debts. How can be pay his debts on \$4.000 a year? Well, it is said, by loaning the money. Chicago has had some experience in that way. Mr. Gage invested the money to make other money for the City of Chicago, not for his own personal benefit, and the city is half a million c

A mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Six-teenth Ward was held last night at 185 Southport avenue. Charles Greiner presid-ed. The attendance was twice as large as

and what a moment of the sensings were turned to curses, for the sensings were turned to curses, for the sensings were turned to curse, for the sensing were turned to curse, for the sensings and the sensing were turned to the sensing were turned to the sensi

The Republican Campaign Committee of the Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward met on the evening of the 28th inst. at 338 Calumet avenue,

the Hon. B. B. Stone President.

By motion of A. Danks, Frank Drake was appointed to act as challenger at the coming elec-tion. O. W. Clapp and D. S. Covert were elected to serve as special clerks of election, whose office it shall be to check each vote when polled, and

tion. O. W. Clapp and D. S. Covert were elected to serve as special clerks of election, whose office it shall be to check each vote when polled, and suppress any irregularity.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to serve as a special committee on election day in the interest of justice, in the great contest between honesty and corruption:

The Hon. R. B. Stone, D. N. Bash, J. B. Hall, A. Danks, W. Dempater, H. O. Collins, Daniel Reeves, G. H. Marsh, Alex. Agnew, the Bev. John Covert, Gec. Farwell, L. H. Sweet, R. P. Matthews, D. W. C. Gooding, Chas. Smith, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, L. B. Barker, Dan'l Wightman, J. H. Wells, A. C. Warring, H. H. Steele, C. S. Root, James H. Roberts, Henry Barnett, Frank Jones, Nelson DeGolyer, C. C. Greenley, L. F. Lindsley, Frank Everett, H. W. Bliss, W. D. Marsh, Jacob Spangler, August Singer, W. F. Myrick, Theo. Marnker, John Gebhat, Sidney Smith, E. Griffith, W. C. Seipp, Eli Smith, Dict. Bovd, Peter Stump, R. R. McCabe, J. H. Skeele, and Dr. N. Chamberlain.

There will be a general meeting of all the Committee in this ward at No. 250 Thirty-first street Monday evening.

The following names constitute the guard for the Thirteenth Ward: L. H. Biscee, Captain; Daniel Worthington, Lieutenant First Precinct; J. Albert Mason, Lieutenant Fourth Precinct. The Lieutenant of the First Precinct has selected the following-named gentlemen to assist him on election day: R. S. Critchell, R. E. Jenkins, C. W. Hervey, A. L. Robinson, E. R. Robinson, E. R. Baldwin, W. M. Hitt, James Smith, Thomas Cowen, W. H. Beynolds, and A. E. Stevens.

The Lieutenant of the Second Precinct has selected the following named gentlemen: A. C. Cleveland, T. W. Brobyls, G. G. Dell, Charles Rogers, Charles Brennan, R. B. Moore, Frank Campbell J. J. Kimberley, C. H. Case, and H. N. P. Lewis.

The Lieutenant of the Fourth Precinct has selected the following named gentlemen: W. W. Watson, C. G. Hayman, F. B. Wilkinson, Myron J. Emmick; William Lawrence, William Renhardt, Dr. Pease, Arehie Camaron, Jacob De

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

THE COLORED MEN.

The Opposition seeders are now making desperate afforts to entice the colored men into their unholy alliance, hoping thus to break the solid vote which they intend casting for Huck and the Republican ticket. Yesterday every colored waiter at every hotel and restaurant received a postal-card, on which was printed:

HEADQUARTERS OFFORTION PARTY, SS FIFTH AVERUE, CRICAGO, Oct. 22.—Mr. DEAD SEE: YOU

are respectfully invited to call at these headquarters at your earliest convenience.

We respectfully request your cordial aid in this struggle of reform against a corrupt and dishonest Government. Yours respectfully.

Chairman Executive Committee.

Will Mr. Rountree, who is a fair-minded, honest sort of a man, please explain which "corrupt and dishonest Government" he wants the colored men to co-operate with him against. Is it the County Government, of which Conly and Crawford are members, that he wants purged and purified; or is it the City Government, headed by a Mayor whom Mr. Hesing said he was ashamed he ever made him. The colored voters are ready to co-operate in any such movement, but they rather prefer. Huck to Rountree as a leader. If Mr. R. will come over and co-operate with them, however, and help root out the corrupt county government of which he is law adviser, they will let him in on probation.

him in on probation.

Soard of Trade.

The members of the Board of Trade were called to order about noon by the President, Mr. George Armour, and the following was submitted:

mitted:

WHEREAS, An important public election will occur
on Tuesday next, Nov. 2, in which all good citizens
will desire to participate, and as many members of
this Board will desire to be present at the proper vottng places remote from the business centre of the city;
therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade will hold no business session on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and that the Exchange Hall be closed on that day.

ness session on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and that the Erchange Hail be closed on that day.

The resolution was almost unanimously passed. It will be seen by the resolution that the members have taken a decided interest in the election. If the vote which the resolution received is any indication, Hesing will not receive much support from that quarter.

The political tendencies of the members of the Board of Trade are positive. A large majority of them are going to vote for Huck, a thing due in part to the fact that they know him and his qualifications so well. Out of the Democrats on Change nine-tenths will vote for Keeley. They want to preserve their party allegiance, and they do not find it possible to do that and support Hesing. Keeley is a Democrat, and represents the principles of the party, and he will get their suffrages.

A DEAD FAILURE.

the principles of the party, and he will get their suffrages.

A DEAD FAILURE.

It will be remembered that the Stonecutters' Union held a meeting last week and denonneed Mr. Resing severely. He did not like the treatment which he received at that meeting, and, therefore, caused circulars to be issued calling a rival meeting for last night at the hall corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. About six men were present, who were probably the ones who signed the circular. Mr. Hesing came in, saw the attendance, declared the meeting adjourned, and departed for Farwell Hall and unwilling anditors. This shows plainly enough that Mr. Hesing need expect no votes from the stone-cutters, nor indeed from any of the trades represented at Tuesday's meeting. Last night's effort was a most deplorable fizzle.

plorable fizzle.

NATURALIZING THE BOYS.

Up to 5 o'clock last evening Judge Gary administered the oath of allegiance to 400 persons who had taken out their naturalization papers, and at this hour three Clerks were busy attending to others. ing to others.

some acquaintances was able to start a little business at Camp Washington. But since he was not successful, he went one sevening to the sank of the canal and blew his brains out. The body was afterwards seed out of the canal. It fared no better with the other partners, the Friedeborns. The old man went off crazy for his loss in the pork business. His son August sent on often to Chicago to collect the very heavy bread bils which Hesing still owed on account of the Farmer's House, but he never get seent. August Friedeborn died in a mad-house out of despair on account of his reduced circumstances at a time that Hesing was perfectly able to pay his indebtedness to those unhappy people. You can draw your own conclusions from these facts. Hesing during his stay at Cincinnati showed himself a very incapable business man, a poor speculator, without any thought whatever, and a man devoid of feeling, who, through his madness for speculation, deprived his poor companions of their savings, then lit out one day, and has not yet paid the debt for bread delivered to his house. This is the record made by your candidate for County Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Hesing, while he was in Cincinnati.

FISTAY'S EXPLOIT.

Says the Free Frees: Last Friday a young man was sitting in a saloon on the North Side, and an acquaintance asked him whether he would vote for Hesing, His reply was, "I don't vote with this set of vagabonds." One of those creatures of Hesing who are to be found spying around in every public place, reported this crimmal offense to the "Boss," who was somewhere in the neighborhood. With sparkling eyes and glowing face, glowing parily with chinapps and champaigne, and parily with range, the "Boss" appeared in a few minutes, and stepped up to the small-sized young man, looking as if he was about to scize his throat with his hands. The people in the saloon were able only with considerable dirificulty to keep the maddened boor from stacking the young man. The last-named individual had not called Hesing a vagabond, but only designa

PRESS COMMENTS.

OUTSIDE OPINIONS OF HESING.
The Bloomington Pantagraph of the 28th mays:

The Bloomington Pantagraph of the 28th says:

The so-called Jeffersonians, or Democrats par excellence, of Chicago, held what they called a convention on Tuesday, at which, in accordance with the prearranged programme, they nominated A. C. Hesing for Gounty Treasurer. The nomines made them a speech, in which he told them he was as thorough a Democrat as any of them, and was going to continue so. He demounced inflation, and declares the resumption bill of the late Congress an inflation measure. On the tariff he made a "clean flop."

He omitted to mention just in this connection the real circiumstance which had changed so much as to make a change in his tariff view necessary,—which is simply that he is running now for office, and wants Democratic votes to make him Treasurer.

He boasted of his own treachery to the Bapublican party which once honored and trusted him, and thought the true policy for the Democracy was to reward similar deserters with office in order to swell their ranks. And he boasted of the insolence and bad manners he had exitibited in a Republican party and did his best to insuli the people who had invited him to attend.

This sweet-scented pill could hardly make himself

tend.

This sweet-scensed pill could hardly make himself more odious to Republicans and respectable people generally than he is aiready; but it is well that he should exhibit his demagogue nature as clearly as possible in his present grorelling quest of votes. If he shall be defeated in his present effort to grasp the spotis, he will probably be denouncing the Jeffersonians as bitterly a year hence as he now denounces their opponents; and it is to be hoped that Jeffs and Republicans will then be agreed in despising him as heartily as the latter do already.

KEELEY. THE SIXTH WARD. THE SIXTH WARD.

The weather had a very visible effect on the attendance at meetings advertised to be held in the southwestern portion of the city last evening. Especially was this the case with those in the interest of Keeley. The residents of Bridgeport are usually proof against any ordinary impediment, but the storm of last evening kept the majority of them at home, or at a distance from the points where meetings were located, and the speakers addressed slim audiences.

A meeting of the Independents was arranged to take place at No. 991 Archer avenue, which it was supposed would attract the horny-handed constituency who labor at the Bolling Mills. But a ball in the vicinity seemed to present a superior quality of entertainment. As a result, J. J. Fitzgibbon, H. A. Wilder, and Robert Beckington spoke to a minority, while those who possibly would have augmented the number indulged in dancing.

posed would attract the horny-handed nearly who labor at the Bolting Mills, ball in the vicinity seemed to present a rquality of entertainment. As a result, itzgibbon, H. A. Wilder, and Robert Beckspoke to a minority, while those who spoke to a minority, while those who in dancing.

The Eester of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, Oct. 29.—My attention has been called to an article in yesterday's Times, in which Mr. Hesing is accused of having "sold" ne in the election last fall. Also, it is charged by Zack Chandler the position of Solicitor of the last Mr. Washington Hesing used my money im-

was announced to occur at Condon's ball court, at the corner of Cologne and Decring streets, at which Fitzgibbon, Keeley, and others were pledged to speak. The meeting was a success, but the orators neglected to appear, and a post-ponement was agreed upon until this evening.

Still a third meeting of the Keeleystes was held at No. 415 on the same thoroughfare, which in point of numbers was superior to either of the preceding. Mr. John Toomey was elected President, and in the discharge of the ominous duties incumbent on that position introduced John J. Fitzgibbon. At the conclusion of that gentleman's remarks, which were but a repetition of those made by him since the campaign opened, Henry Carnigan took the floor and essayed to enlighten the voters of the Sixth Ward as to their duties Tuesday. He was followed by H. A. Wilder in the same strain, and Robert Heckington lumped the arguments of his colleagues, urged unity of action, and retired, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Keeley fraternity, heralded

A meeting of the Keeley fraternity, heralded by fife and drum, was held last night as 116

North Clinton street.

The meeting opened with a speech from Mr.

Thomas Bowe, it not being considered necessary to appoint a President to preserve order. The speaker declared that he was there as a rank

Thomas Bowe, it not being considered necessary to appoint a President to preserve order. The speaker declared that he was there as a rank oppositionist; not a member of the Opposition party, but a man opposed to all ring corruption and tax oppression, and mercovor a friend of Mr. Michael Keeley. He alluded to A. C. Hesing as the ringleader of all the "damnable practices" that had been going on of late, and accused him of all kinds of tyranny and bullying in collecting money to run his campaign, giving it as his opinion that Chicago was following in the tracks of New York City.

The arrival of Mr. Keeley was received with tunultuous applause; he was called upon to speak, and in reply to the call made a short speech, which he began by making an apology for his disagreeable voice, stating that it was worn out with much use. He referred to his past course as an official, and stated that he would make no promises of what he would do in case of his election, but would let his past course be scriterion of what his future conduct might be. He said that he was no public speaker, asked to be excused, and concluded by requesting all his friends and helpers to work hard in his behalf, following their convictions.

Gen. Stiles was the next one called to address the meeting, which he did in his usual forcible style. In the course of his remarks he stated that all men should be as much interested in this campaign as he, the interests of all being the same. He explained how high taxes opposed all, especially the poor, and stated that if the present reign was not broken at this election the taxes would increase at a rate surprising to the ringleaders themselves and that Hesing, who went about assessing city employes to support the campaign, was the man who would be the Boss of Chicago, as Tweed was of New York. He could see no benefit that would arise from turning out one set of scoundrels to put in another, and indorsed, warmly, Mr. Keeley as the mean to break up the nefarious business. The speaker admired the independence of nounced that Mr. Hesing was exared; and that the Huckites and Keeleyites intended to keep him scared till election day, when they would so completely hurl him down that he would be too much crushed to be scared; or as he expressed it. "Huck and Keeley are after the same woodchuck and have got him holed." In conclusion, Gen. Stiles denounced as a ruse of the Opposition party, the report that Keeley would not run, and said that Mr. Keeley was a "stayer," and would stick.

Three cheers for Keeley and a vote of thanks for Stiles interrupted the business at this point. Order being restored, Mr. C. W. Woodman echoed the ideas already expressed at considerable length, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Independent voters of the Fourteenth Ward who favor Mr. Keeley for County Treasurer assembled in a vacant store-room at the corner of Ohio and Paulina streets, to the num-

corner of Ohio and Paulina streets, to the number of about seventy-fire, last evening, for the purpose of listening to addresses from several gentlemen who were announced to speak. Charies Kenna, an old and reputable citizen of the ward, was called to preside.

The first speaker was G. W. Spofford, Esq. He spoke earnostly of the importance of the election, of the character of the candidates, and of the combination made by Hesing to obtain passession of the county funds.

Thomas North followed with a glowing eulogy of Mr. Keeley's integrity, and denounced Mr. Hesing as a political trickster.

Mr. Horton, a workingman, gave Hesing a fearful scoring, calling him the "biggest political thicf in tile city."

Mr. Keeley and Gen. Stiles wound up the meeting with stirring addresses, and exhorted those present to act independently and vote for the right. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Michael Kesiey.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN CHAWFORD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Prioune:

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—While it is gratifying to see you devoting so much of your space to show up in a true light Hesing, pray don't in the meantime neglect those lesser lights, such as Crawford, one who, if not checked in his mad career for the spoils, bids fair to outstrip the "Bose."

For ways that are dark and tricks that are ford, one who, if not checked in his mad career for the spoils, bids fair to outstrip the "Boss." "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain "J. C. is not slow. If any honest voter for a moment doubts that there is just cause for alarm let him proceed to Crawfordsville, immediately west of the city, where he may judge for himself. There he will see a costly and stylish suburban villa, with its fine cosch-house, elegant lawns, graveled walks, etc. These comforts J. C. has on a wage of \$5 per diem. Prior to his election to the Board of Trustees for the Town of Cicero, and the more recent elevation to that of County Commissioner, it is well known that he had not the income for such lavish display. Why, for years prior to his advent into politics, he was the schoolmarm of his district, though he did not teach school much of the time, for he farmed out that privilege to an abler person, a female, at \$30 per month, pocketing the difference between that sum and \$75, paid him from the school fadds. In the centre of his subdivision, by his connivance with the powers that be, he has had built a large and elegant school-building, to serve as a district school. It is large enough for 500 scholars, and must have cost the public \$25,000 at least. The school-ars now attending at the old school, near by, number about a baker is dozen frowzy-headed urchins.

number about a baker's doze i flow, and thelp chins.

That there is something rotten one can't help surmising when further he considers that J. C. 's father and brothers, who live in humble cottages near him, and started out on the same financial footing, cannot support such extravagance. Fig. for shame, John! If you have any fraternal feeling, come "down and out" and give those brothers a chance.

HONEST DEMOCRACY.

Honest Democrace,

MR. Hesino's Sacrifices.

To the Edder of The Chasago Tribune:

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Supposing the proprietors of The Chicago Tribune;

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Supposing the proprietors of The Chicago Taibune, knowing their paper to have the largest circulation, would go to Springfield and lobby through a law compelling the city to advertise all its proceedings in the paper having the largest circulation without regard to price, would this not be equivalent to giving The Tribune a monopoly of the public printing? And how would Mr. Hesing like to be taxed to keep up such a monopoly? He goes regularly every winter to Springfield to keep watch lest such a law be repealed. No man goes to Springfield who is so well known by lobbyists as Mr. Hesing. He talks of his sacrifices. Here is one of them. Another sacrifice was when he was made Sheriff. And now he consents to make another sacrifice and take the office of Treasurer. How much money has he made by his printing job? No one estimates it at less than \$100,000. Some estimate it at \$200,000. Is there no way of getting at the figures in this case?

Mr. Hesing pretands to be a great reformer. We should be glad to have this printing abuse reformed. I have read several of his indictments sgainst the Republican party, but I have yeat to see among his counts this printing monopoly.

Z. V. LE MOYNE.

properly, etc. This is all wrong and unjust.

troperly, etc. This is all wrong and injust. I have no reason to doubt Mr. Hesing's good faith from the time when he first asked me to consent and to accept the nomination to the last of the contest. You know that Mr. Hesing is a "square fighter."

To say that Mr. Washington Hesing used my money for his own or any one else's purposes is absurd. I believe he worked for me actively, honestly, and most efficiently, as one political friend works for another. But I never gave him a dollar for any purpose in my life.

It may be that these attacks do no harm, but they are intended to prejudice men who do not know the parties, and the making of such charges, even in such a heated personal contest as is now going on, is unjustifiable, and certainly destroys the power of the press.

You and I differ in regard to the propriety of electing Mr. Hesing. But I believe you will agree with me that this method of attack is unfair and improper. Yours respectfully.

THE ELECTION DAY HOLIDAY.

The the Editor of the Chicago Tribuns:
CERCAGO, Oct. 28.—I see in a late paper a suggestion to business men to give employes a half holiday on election day to enable them to vote. I think the suggestion is a good one, but the trouble is that the business men are too full of "business" to act on it. They will call the man who wrote it a d—d fool until after election is over and the funds (county or otherwise) in the hands and under the control of some set of political blacklege; and then when they feel in their pockets the result of the election they will curse every one for not turning out to vote. Would it not hit the mark to make election day a national holiday? I don't know that this would mend matters much, but I give it for what it is worth.

MISCELLANICUES MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENNSILVANIA AND MABYLAND.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Prominent Pennsylvania Liberals visiting Washington within two or three days, have expressed a decided opinion that Hartranft will be elected next Tues-day. All advices received from Republican quarters show the utmost confidence of success. Many Baltimore candidates admit that the Re-form candidate for Mayor was without doubt cheated out of an election. Frauds amounting to 600 votes in three wards have been definitely as-certained. The Demograts on all sides are aban-doning the idea of carrying the State on Tuesoning the idea of carrying the State on Tue

POLITICAL NOTES.

If we were called upon to guess the name of the next Speaker of the House, ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia, would be first choice.—Cin-

Gov. Hayes is an sicellent man, and would make a better President than we have had fo some time; but he is not at present overspreading the whole horizon as the inevitable Presidential candidate,—New York 1 ribune.

dential candidate.—New York Tribune.

The editor of the Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald, an ex-Confederate, has been there, and knows when the currency is equal to the requirements of business. He says:

More than once during a period of four years, not now necessary to particularize, we paid \$100 or \$150 for a pair of boots. You see "the volume of currency was equal to the necessities of trade."

More paper money means in this era of speculation, new railroads, new subidies. Hence, when Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, preaches his inflation doctrines he is only preparing the way for Coi. Scott, of Philadelphia, with his subsidy job. The former is the points: who starts up the game, and the latter the hunter who bags it.—Hartford Courant.

Tilden is not likely to secure the unanimous

Tilden is not likely to secure the unanimous aid of 8. S. Cox nor the undivided affection of Fernando Wood in his Presidential race, and Kerr is not likely to become endeared to the Democrats of the West and South because he is Tilden's candidate for the Speakership.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sam Bowles having expressed the opinion that Tilden was "the man ahead" in the Presidential race, the Dayton (O.) Journal remarks:

Mr. Bowles ought to come out West and talk with the first half dozen Democrats he could find in Ghio, Indiana, and Illinois. He would suddenly discover that Mr. Tilden's chances hang by a gossamer thread. There will be worse kicking against Tilden by the Western Democrats next year than there was against Pendleton by the Eastern brethren in 1833.

Kelley, who once lay heavy on the soul of the nation in the form of the pig-iron nightmare, and who now lift us from solid ground with the airy fancies of inflation, has been to Georgia. He says that people there have not got money with which to transact ordinary business. This must make them regret the flush days of the Confederacy, when there was so much money in circulation that a man often paid \$1,000 for a 10-cent cigar. The poverty of these days is lamentable by the comirast. New York Herald.

A classification of the Democratic members of

A classification of the Democratic members of the next House shows that one-half of them are committed to inflation, upon which the Hartford Courant says:

In the coming Congress it is almost impossible that the currency question can be kept in the background,

Courant says:

In the coming Congress it is almost impossible that the currency question can be kept in the tackground, although the more prominent of the Northern leaders will strain every nerve to that end, to prevent the party from committing suivide in advance of the National Convention.

There is in Chicago—or was—an organization of pure and undefiled Democratic patrious calling themselves the "Jeffersonians," whose mission has been proclaimed to be lake that of the O'Conor Boutbons in 1872—to worship the traditions of Democracy as it was, and preserve the party from the democralization of "Bummerism" and latter-day heresies. But the Jeffersonians have weakened. They held a convention on Wednesday and solemnly resolved that they would bow the knee to Baal, and support Hesing and the whole Opposition ticket.—Cleveland Herald.

The Cincinnali Gazette is opposed to inflation, but does not see the way to specie resumption yet, and says:

As to contraction and resumption, we have to say that resumption, in the present condition of the country, would be impossible even with moderate contraction; therefore it is not proposed to contract the currency at present, no more than it is proposed to resume specie payments until the condition of trade will insure its continuance. Until this condition is realized, specie payments are out of the question.

Arcades ando is a Latin way of designating two poor fellows who have failen overboard, but find a plank on which to climb and paddle their way towards the shore. It is applied to the distinguished Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and the destinguished Gov. Currin, of Pennsylvania,—the one a Democrat, and the other a Republican,—who went to Chio to help that other distinguished Governor, Allen, in his little attempt to push the ship Inflation up the rande of public opinion. Their boat was upset by a strong breeze of honesty, which blew directly out the lungs of the people, and they all went under; but two of them now turn up on a plank in Philadelphia. That plank is no longer c

fact, the re-election of Hartranft can have no other result than to place bim head and shoulders above all other available candidates for the Presidency.

The plain truth about Tilden in his role of reformer is thus told by the Barfialo Express:

It was because even Tammany chiefs, bred to unfallering faith in the eternal principles of jobbery, began at last to see that the people were in earnest for reform parties in stay, that Samuel J. Tilden (one of them) went into training for the Presidency on the reform system. And it was because he had been so bred, and because it was morally impossible for him to change his nature and be at heart an anticogruptionist, that we hear an abundance of reform talk and see no reform worked. Say, not only none accompliable, but whatever is accompliabled to after the old, old fashing of Tammany praches.

The Boston Advertiser comprehensively and forcibly sums up the Democratic reforms accompliable in the States where that party has recently come into nower:

A recent defalcation in the State Treasury of Georgia rivaled the exploits of the Bullock ring which the Republisan party has diagraced, but the Democratic vestical it when they are sarching the nation for defaults. They apparently have not heard of the open charges of corruption in the last Connecticul Legislature (Democratic), to assign the care of your friends "to which the homest Democratic and other countries of which the homest Democratic and other countries of which the homest Democratic and other countries of the Ohio Legislature (Democratic), to state of the North in which the Democratic have regained power where they have done a stroke of reform work except in New York, and there Gov. Tilden appeals to the North in which the Democratic have regained power where they have done a stroke of reform work except in New York, and there Gov. Tilden appeals to the North in which the Democratic have regained power where they have done a stroke of reform work of the state of the state of the North in which the Democratic hav

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

The Baltimore Monument to the Memory of the Poet.

A Graphic Narrative of His Last Hours ... " Rest, Shore, No More ! "

See Fort Herald.

Baltimons. Oct. 27.—For twenty-six years Edgar A. Poe has slept in a nameless grave at the corner of Fayette and Green streets, in this city. A mound, covered with green turf—the velvet he so beautifully describes in some of his proce poems—is all that marks his resting place; and were it not for the love of a few friends, and the curiosity and admiration of those who and the curiosity and admiration of these who have read his works, it would long since have been so confounded with others in its immediate vicinity as to be undistinguishable. To-morrow, however, this long neglected duty will be fulfilled by the dedication of a very fine monney.

THE MONUMENT.

THE MONUMENT.

The first attempt was made by one of the poet's own family. A handsome headstone was carved out for the green mound in Old Westminster Graveyard, but Fate decreed it should remain without a monument until one worthy of the dust it covered should be chiseled. A train of cars crashed down the railroad near which the stone was placed, bounced off the track, and shattered it to atoms. At length the public-school teachers, by no means the weatthest class of this community, weary of the idle protestations of those who were clamorous with their mouths, but chary with their pockets, determined that this blet upon Baltimore should no longer remain. They formed themselves into an association, and, with the assistance of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, succeeded in raining a sum of money sufficient for the construction of a handsome monument. The project was under consideration for some years. Dr. Thomas D. Baird, the late President of the Baltimore consideration for some years. Dr. Thomas D. Baird, the late President of the Balcimore City College, was the originator of the idea; and Prof. William Elliott, who succeeded Dr. Baird at his death, has carried out his plans with great City College, was the originator of the idea; and Prof. William Elliott, who succeeded Dr. Baird at his death, has carried out his plans with great energy and perseverance. In the spring of 1875 the requilate amount of money having been collected, the construction of the monument was placed in the hands of Mr. Hugh Sisson. Mr. Sisson, mindful of the object for which his services were solicited, has allowed the Committee to go far beyond their original plan; in other words, he has constructed the whole affair at about cost, allowing his commissions to form his subscription to the general fund. Mr. George A. Frederick, a prominent architect of this city, was the designer; and Mr. Volck, the artist, supplied the model for the medallion of Pos. The monument is completed. The writer has seen it a number of times. The first impression was one of disappointment. After hearing so much, one is apt to expect something colossal; but this is a plain Grecieu pedestal, formed of Italian marble, with a granite base. The base is about a foot high and the pedestal from 7 to 8 feet. But, like every good thing, it improves upon acquaintance. The means for its completion were limited. Mr. Frederick, having this in view, proposed to make it simple, chaste, and dignified; to strike more by graceful outline than by crowding with unnecessary ornamentation,—like the writings of him it is proposed to commemorate; and his intention has been faithfully carried out. By degrees its beauty grows upon the spectator, and its diminutive proportions fade from the mind. Only two of the blocks will be used at present; one for the bas-relief of the poet, and the other for a simple inscription recording his name and the dates of his birth and death. Mr. Henry Steinhausen, the veteran of Mr. Sisson's workshop, to whom the task of making the bas-relief was intrusted, has produced, so the friends of Poe say, the best likeness of the poet extant. We often hear of "speaking marble," but seldom realize its meaning. The beautifully-chiseled features and wa

for in the official record of this short but fateful period of the poet's life given below. The narrative is important, not only as the first authentic account of the poet's death which has ever appeared in print, but as setting at rest the scandalous story that he had bean kidnapped by political partisans and plied with liquor until he died in the agonies of mania-a potu. It seems that he was on his way from Norfolk to Philadelphia to marry "Lenore," his intended second wife, when, as is supposed, he succumbed to an overdose of onjum, which he had taken to allay the excitement of his very sensitive nervous system. Wandering from the hotel at Baltimore to the river-side, he fell asleep on the wharf, was recognized by some friends, and conveyed in a state of stupor to the famous Washington University Hospital, where, fourteen hours afterwards, he died. The record of this closing period of the poet's life is now preserved to history, finding light for the first time in the columns of the Herald through the following transcript of memorands which were made by the physician in charge of the hospital at the time the unfortunate man was under his care:

OFFICIAL MENORANDA OF THE DEATH OF EDGAD A. POE, S. Y. J. MORAN, H. D.

Edgar A. Poe was brought in a hack to the Washington University Hospital, situated on Broadway, north of Baltimore street, Baltimore City, on the 'th of October, 1849. He had been found lying upon a bench in front of a large mercantile house on Light-street wharf. He was in a stupor, whether from liquor or opium was not known. A gentleman passing along the pavenent noticed several persons collected about the spot, and, looking in through the crowd, was suddenly impressed with the face, and on close inspection, recognized the poet. He had been the house, He was immediately placed in a private-room, carefully undressed, and critically examined. I had not then any knowledge of his previous condition or what were his biblit. There was no sidirium or tremor. His skin was palled to the bead.

I had the

saw him on the wharf, and did not have been in this six e, but he did not wait toms to justify their suspicions. He had he was not inseitly their suspicions. He had he was not injective the his hand, or suspicions of the was not injective of the face, no injective of the the eye, and pulse sharp and quick. I note the eye and pulse sharp and quick. I note twicking of the eyelids while closed, six muscles of the late, and slight jerning of the late, and slight jerning of the late. And slight jerning of the late, and slight jerning of the late.

quiet and free from excitament; you condition, and excitement will harten 700 "Doctor, I am ill. Is there no hope?"

ness and death both at the same time.

"Glive me their address."

"Mrs. Sheiton. Norfolt. Var. and Lowell, Mass."

Noticing the color rising to his face, a vessels filling up on his temples, and the congestive and inching upward. I as questions, but ordered ice to his head a ctremitties, repeating the cordinal with a ctremitties, repeating the cordinal with a

mother-in-law.
"Mr. Foo, permit me to say that you are user as end. Have you any wish or word for frame?"
He said, "Evermore!"

Where is the buoy, life-boat, ship of fra, as Rest, shore, no more !"

ing set in, and with one general tremore. This occurred about 12 velocity, mitting her, 1849.

I had meantime learned from him, from the porter at the hotel on Fras Bradenaw, now called the Mathy Hourived there on the evening of the Shi; to the depot to take the cars for Rhindel the conductor, on going through the or found him lying in the baggaseach it took him as far as Havre de Grace, where passed each other, or as far as Wilnin which, and placed him in the trait on more. He had left his truth at the hotel Arriving on the evening train he was 10 person about the hotel when he reliance the same of the same of

their last tributs of respect to the deceased, it than fifty ladies were each furnished, at that colliciation, with a small look of his seasons are consistent of the seasons and the seasons are consistent or the seasons and deceased. The seasons are consistent or the seasons

THE QUAKERS AND THE WOLLD STATE OF THE ASSESSMENT Disputch to The Change Trains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Och 22.—The Assessment of Change Trains.

Executive Committee of Friends on It Affairs adjourned this evening. The minimum of General Superintendent Hoag was faired to a special Committee with a fill the vacancy if they think it is so. Resports of the Committees with a good Religious Training were submitted and Religious Training were submitted and Religious Training were submitted and properly the Committee of the Committee of

INDIANA AND THE CENTER

Spicasi Dispotes to The Chican ProINDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29—The Case
mittee report already about 460 or
for space at the Exhibition to Inchants and manufacturars. The Exexciting a large amount of interest.

odge Farwell, whi

abundant opportunity quire told him that H Haverly ought to have tion of things, and the nership put him on hi potice. But me Court fassion of what Magu

It is proba-

drand Jury now in a officials certain b

for his appears

ard, and has dee

The arguments priorities of the case of the Union Bockford, Bock I Company occupie Drummond all-off aken under advise Bay In the matter of meeting will be Nov. 12.

Andrew J. Fle Galesburg, in the voluntary petition debts amount to foot up \$4,984. amount of \$900 accounts and stoo to Register Hibbar A petition was a builder at No. 15. adjudged a bankr to \$5,890, and his divided among a siding in Chicage. of property in Hitton, valued at mortgages amount \$4,110, and chos \$1,988.91. The u An involuntary filed Weinseday. An involuntary filed Wednesday Morris Mitchell, name and style o dealers in paper Chicago, by the Paper Bac Company of Co., Circinnati amountary in all

& Co., Circinnati amovating in all suppressed at the secure the arrest complished year sum of \$3,000 ca acts of insolvent ment of commen ment by permitte on execution; questigned a port of merchandise, avoid attachmen also charged, by A provisional wa a rule entered to Susan Fitzhu, Son, T. Worth, 'trespan, for \$1
The Crane I fled a creditor's Water-Works Coment of \$3,000. The Hyde Park for Malcolm Mex case against To recover \$1,500.

The will of M letters testame land, under bon The will of A letters were is bond for \$4,000 In the case of owns against order was made tachment for defendant.

did not manifest

ment; younger in a cr ment; younger in a cr will havien your death

sin, Nelson Pos, having to, and a family named to hear the hear th see heemfore and Mr. Remode-sed in an inconscious size for On again examining his pulse, 7 sharp, and irregular—130 to the d to give him a febringe mixture to partially aroused while setting smed to stare, the papils of his irracting alternately. I sad down his hand and placed my finger fall assured from all the symp-my jelding. I had best less at-nonia. My particular franch De-nonia. My particular franch De-

was yielding. I had bester ad-monia. My particular friend, Prof., whe gave much of his time to the pital, and particularly, when spec-ar always ready, and cheerfully st-might or day when within reach two or three times previously; miling to his general patients, had came in at the moment. As seen upon him he said. "Dotter he'

resented, which were careful-urd book of the hospital,—be which I was fully prepared to leath was caused by excessive in exposure, followed by loss of dost appropriate name for his in I free use of wine, heef-tea, and a using ice to the head. The part to his mouth as though he want. I hump of ice was placed upon his while a mouthful of water to see wallow freely. He took it, swidinguist; but he drank a wine secured to revive and open his upon the transom over the coor for He kept them unmoved for more was lying directly opposite this s lying directly opposite the trying to articulate, but was in

Look to your Savior. There is for all munkind, 'God is love,' ' let vens,' he rajoned, 'encompass is decrees legibly written upon the reasted human being; and demon-si will be the seeking waves of

learned from him, and afterward, then learned from him, and afterware to the hotel on Fratt street, the hotel on Fratt street, the salled the Maitty Hone, that he are evening of the 5th; was seen to the cars for Fhidadelphia, and the going farough the cars for fishers, in the baggage-car insannable. He have de Grace, where the cert then or as far as Wilmington, I forset I him fit the train coming to Baitish his trunk at the hotel in Baltimore, ening fruin he was not seen by any notel when he returned to the city, is, he wandered about during its bench some time before morning to his truck wharf, where he was seen out 9 s'olock the next morning, care his death I received his trunk per order, and put it in the care of for his mother-in-line, Mrs. Mariahar letters to me, after his death, tention, kindness, etc., to her dar-

her let ers to ma, attention, kindness, etc., to her detention, kindness, etc., to her detention, kindness, etc., to her detention in the college building, where hunds demirers came in crowds to pay respect to the decessed. Not less see each furprished, as their ernes small lock of his beaufild black as kept in the rotunds for one whole ing of the 6th he was butted in the ing-ground, corner of Psyste and imore, it being the old furnly turished. A large number of our citizens, distinguished and prominent libonal men, followed the remains is but, of all the crowds of citizens and set over the lamented poet, there not readle. Yet the depth of her could not be measured by mortal lay the most skeptical doubt, in-law, first, Maria Clemm, who was a having married his first counting the deepers of his faie; to which she rettle deepers sorrow, and thanking in and communication, and in helsters being in my possession yet as Good hard black and the restrains the deepers our or continued that he was the deepers of his faie; to which she rettle deepers arrow, and thanking in and communication, and in helsters being in my possession yet as Good hard blees and the continued and

RS AND THE INDIANS. the tributes of interest was done.

And the committee of Friends on India. Other 29.—The Associated the of Friends on India. The resigns perintendent Hoag was recommittee, with power to the think it is proper to the Committees on Educational aming were submitted and relies of Interest was done.

ND THE CENTENNIAL
to The Chicago Prisum.
et. 29—The Centennial Co.
eady about 400 applicati
Exhibition by Indians at
facturers. The Exposition
count of internat through

OBITUARY.
The Hon. Amass Waller

THE COURTS.

in the Haverly-Hooley-Maguire Case.

mary and Involuntary Bankrupts-Judgments and New Suits, anday's Proceedings in the Supr

the Case of Diverce Lawyer Goodrich Arqued

by Defendant's Counsel. THE MINSTREL WAR.

the star of ministrelsy again shone resplendents y morning in the Circuit Court before Farwell, where the arguments in the ca Is Farwell, where the arguments in the case lavery against Hooley were continued without rigeshes during the entire day. The evishing all in, the contest has now resolved from to a war of words between the reserve connect, with Judge Farwell as arbiter.

Williard resumed his argument in behalf it. Hooley, and was frequently interrupted a Judge, who evinced a desire to bring the r as near to a point as possible. His r finally suggested that, to his mind, the cont in the caselwas, Had Haverly, before existed potice of Hooley's interest, taken steps as would entitle him to hold as a departhment without notice? In reply to causel argued that Haverly had put no into the concern, and, therefore, he

the profit. He also argued that Haverly had shaded opportunity to have notice; that Maurirs told him that Hooley was a partner, and flaredy ought to have investigated the condition of things, and that the mention of a partnership put him on his guard, and amounted to tolke. But the Court said that Haverly's contession of what Maguire said that Haverly's contession of what Maguire said that he could drop lim at any time. Haverly had a right to be minded with that atterment without looking any farther; and it would have been a mout to Maguire had Haverly gone among the unplayers or others to accertain if his dealing with Haguire was all right. If Hooley had been about the premises, or his name had appeared on the bills, sec., that fact would have stored in the statement with the premises, or his name had appeared on the bills, sec., that fact would have been about the premises, or his name had appeared to the bills, sec., that fact would have been about the premises of our large wholesaic period on see clies, to one of our large wholesale source: If, for example, a person went into fired & Leiter's store, he thought he would be perfectly justified in regarding those gentlemen in the proprietors, and it would be unnecessary and offensive to go around among the employes to store an if this was the fact.

Counsel replied that Mr. Whittaker was at the theire as Treasurer to represent Mr. Hooley, and did look after Mr. Hooley's share of the profits. The affidavits upon this point were then read, and counsel further gave his views agen that question.

It was now nearly noon, when Mr. Constantine opaned the case on behalf of Haverly. He simply made a statement of complainant's side of the case, leaving the heavy work to his associate.

of the case, leaving the heavy work to his assodate.

If. Hardy them began his argument, which
hated nearly the entire afternoon. He paid
particular attention to the points raised by the
opposing counsel, which he proceeded to answer seriatim. After having paid his respects in
this manner, he launched into the legal aspects
of the case with great vigor, substantiating his
remarks by frequent references to authorities,
and if the countless legal tomes that covered
every available space near where Mr.
Hardy was speaking were any indication
of the force of his argument, it might be
said that he succeeded well; but as
counsel on the other side were equally well provided with these documents it would not be safe
to venture an opinion on that hypothesis.
When Mr. Hardy had concluded it was nearly
night, and Mr. Haines had just time to get fairly started in an effort to demolish all that the
other side had said before the Court adjourned.

It is probable that this long-drawn case will be
concluded this morning, and it is expected that
Judge Farwell will thereupon render his decision.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Peter A. Schumacher, recently indicted by the drand Jury now in season in the United States Court for refusing to exhibit to the Government edicials certain books required to be kept by all listillers, yesterday entered into a recognizance for his appearance, when required, with Michael

The only divorce applicant yesterday was Mrs. Caroline Hess, and she wants a divorce from her bashand, John, because he is an habitual drunk-

The arguments on the motion to settle the

The arguments on the motion to settle the priorities of the intervening claimants in the case of the Union Trust Company against the Sockford, Book Island & St. Louis Bailroad Company occupied the attention of Judge Drummond all of yesterday. The matter was aken under advisement.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of Henry Willets, a composition meeting will be held at the Register's office, Rov. 12.

Andrew J. Florens and Claus Anderson, of Galesburg, in this State, yesterday filed their voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Their socured debts amount to \$335. They have assets to the amount of \$900 in cash, and \$3,573.56 in open acounts and stock. The papers were referred to Register Hibbard.

A petition was also filed by Thomas Healy, a builder at No. 151 Throop street, asking to be adjudged a bankrupt, His secured debts amount to \$5,590, and his unsctured debts of the secured amount to \$5,890, and his unsctured debts of a piece of property in Block 104, School Section Addition, valued at about \$6,000, subject to two mortgages amounting together to the sum of \$4,110, and choses in action to the amount of \$1,988.91. The unual reference was made.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was also deviced any against Jacob Rosenbaum and dorris Mitchell, doing business under the firm ame and style of Rosenbaum, Mitchell & Co., dealers in paper at No. 227 West Lake street, Chicago, by the following creditors: Union Paper Bag Company on a claim of \$992.91; John T. Woodside on a claim of \$2,222.04; Powers Paper Company on a claim of \$992.91; John T. Woodside on a claim of \$1,510.62; and Nixon & Co., Cincinnati, O., on a claim of \$993.91; John T. Woodside on a claim of \$1,510.62; and Nixon & Co., Cincinnati, O., on a claim of \$1,596.97, amounting in all to \$10,999.56. The petition was suppressed at the time of its filing in order to secure the arrest of the debtors, which was accomplished yesterday. They gave bonds in the sum of \$3,000 each for their appearance. The sets of insolvency alleged are suspension of payment of \$3,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Offrawa, Ill., Oct. 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day the matter of striking the name of Alphonso Goodrich, known as "the celebrated Chicago divorce hwyer," from the roll of storneys was argued orally. Adolph Moses, for the people, charged that Goodrich had falsely and fraudulently advertised in the newspapers all over the country, "Divorces legally procured without publicity, and for a small fee," dc.; that during the last seven years Goodrich has procured 777 divorces; also that Goodrich, in September last, published in the New York Herald, "Divorces legally obtained for incompatibility," &c., a cause of divorce unknown to patibility," &c., a cause of divorce unknown to our laws.

To this W. W. O'Brien, for the respondent, replied that the Supreme Court has not original but appellate jurisdiction in this case, the Supreme Court having original jurisdiction only in mandamus, habeas corpus, and cases affecting the reveuue, and that only the Circuit and Superior Courts have original jurisdiction in this and like cases. This proceeding also violates the Constitution, in that is denies to the respondent the right to trail by jury, as this is a criminal offense, with the stitusses confronted, &c. His

and like cases. This proceeding also violates the Constitution, in that it denies to the respondent the right to trial by jury, as this is a criminal offense, with the minerata confronted, &c. His office is in one sense property. No citizen shall be deprived of property without due process of law. The information is not definite and certain; it is the statement of three men who make no pretense of having sworn to it, and the jurat which it is said was to have been sworn to by another person was not sworn to, and is invalid. These men bringing this complaint are private parties, and they begin on their own motion with averring that they have been injured in person or property by the respondent's alleged malpractice. Respondent had a right to advertise in any way that he chose, with or without a signature. Divorces are proper under certain circumstances, and there are thousands of couples who should be divorced for their own good as well as that of society. To be a divorce lawyer is not criminal. We have real-estate, chancery, patent, commercial, railroad, and other lawyers without publicity. Counsel referred to appearances before the Mastar in Chancery, and not in open court; legally, this meant that. Incompatibility had reference to the laws of some other States, where the defendant practiced. Goodrich had always acknowledged that these advertisements were his, and did before Judge McAllister and a jury seven years ago on the trial of another cause. He thought them legitimate, and knew of no law prescribing the form for a lawyer's advertisement. Newspapers had derisively called Goodrich a divorce lawyer, and some time ago published sensational articles purporting to be an expose of the so-called divorce business. "Are we to be tried by newspapers?" asked the counsel. This honorable Court had afready had a taste of newspaper judgments. Goodrich swore that he had never violated the law in getting a single divorce; had never advertised to obtain them without publicity since the present law took effect, and never p

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.
OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 29.—Supreme Court pre-

ceedings to-day:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

244. Green et al. vs. Green et al.; time extended ten days to file briefs.

376. Owens vs. Stevens; motion to strike out a pertion of the amended record.

30s. Guild, Jr., 'impleaded, etc., vs. The City of Chicago; motion allowed ten days' additional time to file briefs.

376. The Marseilles Land and Water Fower Company, impleaded, etc., vs. Loren Aldrich; ten days' additional time allowed to the appellees to hie briefs.

570. Cable vs. Ellis; time extended until next Tuesdy. eedings to-day :

Hugh L. Mason will be granted license to practice Hugh L. Mason will be granted decease to practice law in this State.

In the application of Miss Ellen A. Martin, we find no evidence that she has ever studied or practiced law; therefore her application is rejected.

NEW MOTIONS.

461. Dasgling vs. Schwartz; motion by the appellee for diminution of the record and for leave to file

S76, Owens vs. Sevens; cross-motion for sever a minadditional record.

16. The People ex rel. Moses vs. Senkh; en motion,
leave is given to file additional affidavits, briefs, and
the letter of the Attorney General.

20. The People ex rel. vs. Goodrich; motion for
leave to withdraw the answer and to quash the information.

213. Schmidt vs. Mitchell; motion by the appellea to dismiss the appeal, and for leave to file brief.

lee to dismiss the appeal, and for leave to file brief, 597, Hannies et al. vs. Vogel; motion by the appellee for further time to file brief, 841. St. Clair vs. Fischer et al.; the appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

842. Prout vs. Wright; same.

683. Poleman vs. Johnson; same.

683. Highway Commissioners Town of Dayton vs. Highway Commissioners Town of Butland; taken.

684. Pieper vs. Suelahen; taken.

685. Claip et al. vs. Noble; taken.

686. Smith, adm'a, etc., vs. Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company; taken.

687. Struber vs. Schack; taken.

688. White, impleaded, etc., vs. Highway Commissioners Town of Butland; taken.

689. Baker vs. Palmer; taken.

680. Baker vs. Palmer; taken.

691. Jacobs, impleaded, etc., vs. Turpin, Receiver, etc.; taken.

692. Metz, impleaded, etc., vs. Lowell et al.; taken.

693. Brigham et al. vs. Athas et al.; taken.

694. Thorne et al. vs. Prontiss; taken.

695. Chicago & Alfon Railroad Company vs. Michie; silimmed under the rule.

696. Chicago & Alfon Railroad Company vs. Michie; silimmed under the rule.

697. Clayes vs. White; argued orally hy R. E. Barber, and taken.

698. Chirk vs. Ewing, Assignee; same.

699 and 700. Same vs. the same; taken, and motion to file additional errors by the appellant.

ELSEWHERE.

SUIT AGAINST A SALOON-REEPER' Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Dubuque, la., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Childs has en-

tered suit against Frank Brede for selling liquor to her husband, for ten thousand dollars.

OHIO AND IOWA.

chairs in paper at No. 237 West Lake wires.

Chicago, by the following creditors; Union

I. Wessies on actimate 54,86,56, G. M. N. Rich

Stems 60. on a claim of 24,222.04; Powers

Poss Company on aching of 15,10,05; and Nixori

Report of the company on aching of 15,10,05; and Nixori

Report of the company on aching of 15,10,05; and Nixori

Report of the company on aching of 15,10,05; and Nixori

Report of the company of the company on aching of 15,10,05; and Nixori

Report of 15,10,05; and Nixori

Report

day, Nos. 102, 106 to 110 inclusive. On trial, No. 106.

JUDGE ROGERS—For to-day, motions. For Monday, Nos. 132 to 145 inclusive.

JUDGENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry L. Hill vs. Samuel J. Jones, \$2,583.33.—R. T. Ruce vs. Jumes E. Baker, \$379.08.

JUDGE GARY—J. A. Hasbrour vs. Carl Wicke, \$392.54.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ferd. Brehm vs. John Warrick, \$107.21.

JUDGE ROGERS—Casherine Patch vs. Charles and Anna Bebrean; verdict, \$128.75.

JUDGE ROGERS—Casherine Patch vs. Charles and Anna Bebrean; verdict, \$128.75.

JUDGE ROGERS—Vs. Mints Presbyte-rian Church of Chicago, \$1,673.93.

GOODRICH.

GOODRICH.

GOODRICH.

GOODRICH THE DIVORCE LAWKER'S CASE IN THE SUPHERS

tial candidate came to be chosen in the National Convention of 1876, was still sufficiently mensions.

The advocates of "soft money" have been laboring, but, happily, in vain, among the people of all the Western States, to propagate the doctrine that "The volume of money should be made and kept equal to the wants of trade," and this not by any economical isw, or any exertion of individuals to supply a demand, but by the mandates of the Treasury at Washington. In Missouri, Indiana, and other States of the Mississippi Valley, this frantic theory attracted some converts; but it made most way in Ohio and Iowa, where the elections were held on Tuesday.

An immense effect unon public opinion throughout the Union will be produced by these elections. That the public credit of the United States will have been sensibly enhanced in the eyes of capitalists all over the world is sufficiently proved by the fact that the gold-premium immediately declined when the result of the elections became known.

A country like the United States, which has enormous commercial transactions, is certain to find its opstations hampered and increased in costliness by any distrust which may creep into the minds of capitalists and customers of all sorts. The projects of the inflationists were not intended, probably, to go so far as to do harm to any foreign interests, or to those of the Americans themselves, but they were supported by arguments which presented a startling resemblance to the Communistic theories of European fanatics. Though we were willing to give even Gey. Allen and Mr. Kelley credit, in their denunciations of the bondholder, as well as their allies, the "Grangers," in their attacks on the rail-ways, for not meaning all that they said, the acceptance of such dangerous commonplaces by one of the two great parties in the Union must necessarily have imply foolish, but have an umpleasant savor of dishonesty about them. The defent of Gov. Allen proves that these dangers which are not simply foolish, but have an umpleasant savor of d

G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; schr Deaver, Sangatuck, eckar posts; schr Evaline, Menominee, lumber; schr America, Sturgeon Bay, ecdar posts; schr Midnight, Traverse Bay, wood; scow Silver Cloud, Muskegon, humber; scow J. A. Johnson, Grand Haven, wood; schr Lady Dufferin. Ethicardine, salt; prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, sundries; schr Pflot, Two Creeks, railroad ties; prop Java, Buffalo, sundries; schr B. Catkins, Manistee, humber; schr C. H. Burton, Erise coul; prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries; schr B. Catkins, Manistee, humber; schr C. H. Burton, Erise coul; prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries; schr J. Tibbitts, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. H. Burton, lese, lumber; prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries; schr J. Tibbitts, Muskegon, lumber; schr Kingfaher, Cleveland, coal; J. V. Taylor, Pensau lese, lumber; prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries; schr Pflet, White Lake, wood; prop Favette, Frankfort, pig iron; tug Clematis, Peshtigo, towing; barge Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; schr Reillenwood, White Lake, lumber; schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; schr B. Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; schr Bas, N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber; schr B. Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; schr Bas, S. H. S. Schre, G. Greenwood, Maskegon, lumber; scow Mermald, Grand Haven, wood.

CLEARED-Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,050 bu com; schr G. B. Jones, Buffalo, 21,25 bu corn; schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn; schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn; schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn; schr James D. Sawter, Palmalo, 42,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu cats, 30 bris pork, 20 bris a

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO.

Prelights were active, advancing Me by sail to Berfale, charters being reported at 5%c for corn and 5%c for wheat, and the market closed firm, with carriers refusing less than 6c for the last-mentioned grain. Whest was taken to Buffalo by steam at 6%c. The Buffalo charters include the props Scotis and Java, wheat at 6%c; schr Red Wing, wheat at 5%c; schr L. J. Clark, corn at 5%c; schrs C. B. Windiate and Northwest, and bergs Rutter, corn (vesterday p. m.) at 5c; schrs Champion and George W. Adams, oats on p. t. The capacity taken amounts to over 400,000 bu, distributed as follows: Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu; oats, 170,000 bu. The schrs Fay and Rhodes were taken to load wheat at Green Bay for Buffalo at 3c; in the afternoon the schr Trimided to load wheat at Se; in the afternoon the schr Trimided to load wheat at Se; in the afternoon the schr Trimided to load wheat at Se; in the afternoon the schr Trimided to Schr William Shupe, cement hence to Toledo, 5c per for wheat at Milwaukee for same port.

Schr William Shupe, cement hence to Toledo, 5c per br!; schr R. J. Gibbs, stone, hence to Toledo, 5c per br!; schr R. J. Gibbs, stone, hence to Toledo, 52.00 per ed. By Hiram H. Smith: Prop Jarrie Lord, wheat, Duluth to Buffalo, 3c per bu above Milwaukee rates at day of loading.

the propeller left. The schr Stampede is reported ashore at the cut above Long Point. She is loaded with wheat from Sheborgan to Burfalo. The prop Colin Campbell and consort, the bark S. V. R. Watson, dragged ashore in Balley's Hashor during Monday night. The schr Seabird is ashore at Horn's Feer, and in had shape. She has a cago of 17,000 but of wheet, taken on at Chicago. The schr Spiresser Neelon is ashore at Point au Pellee, with a cargo of barley on board. The Young America is ashore at Point au Pellee, with a cargo of barley on board. The Young America is ashore at Dunkirk. She as lash with a tone from Kelly's Island. The schr Erie kille, wheat laden, bound to Lake Ontario, went ashor at Port Colborne, Wellind Cansi. The Burfalo Cosreer says rumors were current Wednesday that the prop Elmira had foundered on Lake Erie and thecrew had been rescued by the Evening Star, but nothing could be learned to substantiate the report.

CHICAGO.

Business at the docks was unsually dull, on ac count of the rain-storm which prailed during yester day... Nothing additional has yebeen learned of the wrecked schr Williams, except th, besides the bodies of the Captain and one of the rew which were reported to have been cast ashore ar Fentwater yesterday, the body of another saile was found between Ludington and Pentwater. Thecht Montana, which was seen last Monday near the Nuitous, together with the fill-fated Minnie Williams, bythe schr Monticello, is reported ashore in the vicini where she was last the fil-fated Minnie Williams, bythe achr Monticello is reported ashore in the vicini where she was inseen...A dispatch received by \$ Traders' Insurance Company yesterday states that \$ barge Judd, while was ashore at Port Austin, hosbeen relieved by the wrecking tug Winslow, and isut slightly damaged, ... The barge D. P. Rhodes isandergoing repairs at one of the docks of the Chicagory-Dock Company.

LAKE ERI

Special Directch to The Gaso Tribuns.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 29.—The schriles De Wolf is under Long Point in a leaking conditit She lost her small-beat in the recent storm. The ms P. Dorr has gone to her assistance from this port.

The schr Stampede is ashore Long Point.

The fug Compound is work at the schr Young America, sunken in Dunkirk Hor.

The schr E. Harmon has gounto ordinary at Ashtabula.

VESSEL NEWS FROMRT HURON. Special Dispatch to The ago Tribune.
PORT HUBON, Mich., Oct. 290wx-Props George Pont Hunon, Mich., Oct. 29 own.—Props George King and Darges, Bay Gity andres, D. P. Rose and barges; schrs Sophia, Minch, mabos, City of Manitowoc, America, Nemesia.

Ur.—Props Huron City. Bery, Benton, Alaska; schrs Granger, J. P. Austin, P. Locke, J. P. March, Empire State, and Hattie Well Wind.—South, gentle; weatlefondy.

The barge E. T. Judd, which ashors on the Port Austin Reef, has been rescuednly a portion of her cargo of grain has been dama, P. Nr Hunon, Mich., Oct. 10 P. M.—Down—Prop Burlington and barges, Ills and barges, schrs Granada, Iroquois, P. S. Ma recommiss. New Dominion.

ninion.

Ur—Prop Fountain City, Rh and Concord, Belli Pross and barges, Pitisburg asarges, Kershaw and Wron-South, brisk; weathormy.

ILLINOIS RIVER ( CANAL. Special Dispatch to Things Pribune. La Salle, Ill., Oct. 29.—And BY RIVER—Prop E. G. Good, from Peorla, towing canalbont indew Jackson, from Peru, corn for Chicago, DEPARTED—Steam yacht Aie, light, for New Or-PASSED INTO CANAL Trop. Good, towing An-

PASSED INTO CARAL-TOP. GOOD, INVIDENT ABdrew Jackson, with corn, fortago.

PASSED OUT—Nothing.
Nine feet of water on the mill of Lock 15. River
falling; wind southwest.
BRIDGEFORK, Oct. 29—ARD—Onondaga, Ottowa, 5.708 bu corn; Orizo, leilles, 7,500 bu oats;
First National, Bird's Bulgado bu oats; Admiral,
Prison, 1,538 empty bri; (2a, Romeo, 7,500 buoats.

MISCLLAUS.

A dispatch from Alasterthe Saginaw Courter
says there are about 30 carreating between Sand
Point and Point et Gre... Tody of a man, supposed to have been a dasser on the Equinox or
Mendota, was found our ind Harbor Tuesday Mississippi Valley.

MARINE NEWS.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO, OCT. 29.

ARRIVED—Schr Kearsarge, White Lake, lumber; prop
Bismarck, Menominee, towing; barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber; barge E. S. Bobinson, Menominee,
lumber; barge Menominee, lumber; schr Menominee, lumber; schr Pulsaki, Cleveland, coal; schr Misry
Booth, Union Pier, wood; schr Heräld, White Lake,
lumber; schr Pulsaki, Cleveland, coal; schr
Prince Aifred, Cleveland, coal; prop Empire State,
Buffalo, sundries; seow M. N. Dumham, Sangatuck, lumber; schr G. Michelson, Frankfort, lumber;
schr F. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; prop G. Dumbar, Muskegon, Lumber; schr Otter,
Manistee, lumber; scow M. E. Packard, Harways Pier,
Manistee, lumber; schr G. R. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr B. E. Packard, Harways Pier,
Manistee, lumber; schr B. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr G. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr B. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr B. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr G. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr G. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr G. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr B. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr B. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr G. Crawford, Manistee, lumber; schr G. G. M. Finer, Monistee, lumber; schr G. G. M. Finer, Monistee, lumber; schr G. G. M. Finer, Monistee, lumber; schr C. G. Trowbridge, Ford River, lumber; schr C. G. Trowbridge, Ford River, lumber; schr G. G. M. Finer, M. G. G. M. Finer, M.

water, while the 1 is 430 feet behind the other, 21 feet from the and is feet above the water level. Both lighthout the same size, 30,230 inches. The lan burn coal-oil, and the reflectors are madeler with allver plating inside. There are two fiftees to ascend to the higher of the two, and it to the lower. The whole inside of the laneshich admittance is obtained by trap-doors, with tim and gairnized from The wood-work is painted white, and the lantenn red. Mr. Hacket has charge of the lights, and will im burning the rest of the season." A 1 COMMEAPER, NOTES WITH COL.
A laterals, mi and local stocks bought and sold. ISAAU GRAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av.

L OCAL STOP SECURITIES BOUGHT AND sold on co; collateral loans negotiated. D. T. HIGGINSOhington-st., bazement. T. HIGGINSchington-st., basmoont.

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Go examine the "Commander Fernase."
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Bay horse, 15% hands high, 7 years old, sound, kind, and true in all harness; a very free, stylish draver, and warranted to trot in three minutes or no sale.

Gray horse, 15% hands high, 8 years old, kind in all harness, and free from vice, has been meed by a physician, stands wit hout tying, of great endurance, and solid only for want of time.

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Team of gray draft horses, 7 and 5 years old, 16% hands high, sound, kind, and troe in all harmess, weigh 2, 800 his, tarcellent workers, and in every way a destrable trucking, and the sets of double team harmess.

With these sets of double team harmess.

With the sets of double team harmess.

With the sets of double team harmess.

With the probes, blanket, with, halters, and second hand harpesses, single and double, me and second hand har probes, blanket, with halters, and a full the of heart probes, blanket, with halters, and second other horses, of all which a full description will be given at time of sale. Auction commences promptly at 10 o'clock, weather never interfering.

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Ly the Pockettrook Containing at Currency, which key, with Masonie emblems, and other valuables belonging to widow lady. Any person finding it week to be supported in the content of the pocket of the pocket of the port on its Wadnesday, any information will be thankfully received by his parasta at 168 South Hästedest.

Ly thursday evening, dark brown fall overcoat, where collar, Return to A. Patterson, it Monroest or my Washingtonest.

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WANTED-A TENOR AND A BASS SINGER THE are willing to tease! Called 3th Watsah-54, it tween 6 and 8 p. m. CARL CITT. \$100 WILL BUY A 7-OUTAVE PIANO, COVER terfield-st., near Twenty-seventh.

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WANTED-A GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO REPRESENTED AND TO REPRE

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

NORTH MORGAN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT
parior for two gandemso in a family of two; no other
boarders. Accommodations first-class. 22 ABERDEEN ST.—COSY AND ATTRACTIVE accommodations for one or two in a room; one freely room. Young ladies or young gents will find this as attractive home; all modern comiforts. Terms very low. Table first-class.

Table first-class.

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South Side.

175 CALUMET.AV.-A FEW GENTERL DAY leeping rooms for two gentlemen in each with board.

310 MICHIGAN.AV.-TO RENT. WITH BOARD, second floor in sultes of two, three, or four recent. 470 WABASH-AV, PLEASANT HOOMS WITH commodated bard, bath, and gas; table boarders accommodated. 608 WABASH AV.—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT PAR.
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near Monroe-st. - Excellent board from \$7 to \$10 per
week; two in a room, \$6. Transient, \$1.50 to \$2 per day. W OOD'S HOTEL, MAND SE WASHINGTON-ST.— Elegant rooms, single or en suite, with beard, at from ST to 415 per week; day beard, 35.50 per week; tran-sionts, 23 per day.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-AND TWO ROOMS FOR THREE PER-sons in respectable family. Andress B, 171 South BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD for the winter with a widow or single lady. Address when may be seen, X 2, Tribune office. BOARD-IN A NICE, QUIST, PRIVATE FAMILY on the North Side. Address JOM, I Kast Washing-

AT GILBERT'S OLD BOOK STORE, BY SOUTH AT GILBERT'S OLD BOOK STORE, BY SOUTH SITE SOUTH AT STORE BY SOUTH SITE SOUTH SITE

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between ark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Californi instrels. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE-Dearborn street, WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between and State, "The Romance of Ellin sternoon and evening.

ORMICK HALL-North Clark street. Entertainment by Prof. Pepper.

SOCIETY MEETINGS

ILLINOIS ENCAMPMENT NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—
Patriarchs of this Encampment will meet at their hall,
sorner Washington and Clark-sta, at 10 o'clock Suntay morning, to attend the funeral of Patr. C. W. B.
Wimmerstedt. By order of
P. A. BERGMAN, C. P.

I. O. O. F.—The Chicago Battalion of Patriarchs are hereby notified to meet at the corner of Washington and Clark-sta., Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, share, to act as secord to the remains of late Patriarch C. W. R. Wimmerstedt. All members are expected to be present. Members of all Encampments are invited to attend.

J. C. SMITH, Capt. Gen. I. O. O. F.—First Swedish Lodge No. 479, I. O. O.
Brothers of this Lodge will meet at their half

corner Washington and Clark-sta, on Sunday ming at 10 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral Brother C. W. R. Wimmerstedt. Brother J. U. LUNDSTRUM, N. G.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, October 30, 1875.

#### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exhange yesterday fell from 86g to 85g, closing

minent Pennsylvania Liberals expres belief that Gov. HABTBANFT, the Republican candidate, will be elected, and Reblicans throughout the State are fully con-

ore Democrats admit that the Reform didate for Mayor was defeated by election nds, and they also admit that there is no longer any probability of defeating the Re-form State ticket next Tuesday.

endent of the Chicago Custon se has been approved by Secretary Bars row. The new Superintendent will enter upon his duties immediately, and it is to be ed that work on the building will go forward to completion without further interrup

Every Republican in this city should see to it not only that he works and votes himself. out also that his neighbor works and votes. This should be an individual campaign in which every person should take an individual this way the gang of bummer and scoundrels who are working for Hrsn and the Devil-Fish ticket can be defeated.

Once more we would urge upon the honest and respectable people of Cicero, Leyden, Lake, Riverside, Lyons, and Proviso, to spot the ringster John Chawpord, who is running for County Commissioner in that district on the Devil-Fish ticket. He is not only a renegade, but a member of the corrupt County Ring. He has been up to his eyes in all the jobs, swindles, and steals that have made that Ring infamous. He is not a fit repre-sentative for straightforward, honest country people. Vote him down.

The Devil-Fish party have established precinct at the Poor-House, so as to vote all one of the most convenient localities for the steals of the County Board, and now the Opposition propose to vote these paupers, for whose support they have been swindling the people of this county. More than this, they will vote the County Jail, the Bridewell, and Insane Asylum. They are planning to cart all the scum and dregs of the popula to the polls, and vote them from precinct to precinct. What do the hard-working laborers of Chicago think of this?

Last evening's demonstration by the Devil-Fish crowd at the Farwell Hall meeting was the result of a deliberately-matured scheme It was hoped to either break up the meeting or else to pervert its original purpose, and to or else to pervert its original purpose, and to this end the thieves, gamblers, and bummers were ordered to be on hand in large numbers. That they were defeated at every point shows that the respectable people of Chicago lack neither the courage nor the inclination to de-fend their rights. A thorough understanding of this fact by Mr. HISING'S ruffianly gang will prevent unpleasant consequences at the polls next Tuesday.

Mr. C. C. P. HOLDEN, bankrupt, and me ber of the Devil-Fish Ring in the Board of County Commissioners, made himself odi-ously conspicuous last evening by attempting to obtrude himself upon the mass-meeting of merchants and business-men. He was entirely out of place in such a gathering, since he is neither a merchant nor a businessman, but merely a tax-eater. Obscurity and man, but merely a tax-ester. Obscurity and not notoriety is what Mr. Holden should court. Prominence like that of last night is liable to revive certain unpleasant reminiscences of carriage-rides and huge livery-bills at the expense of the Relief Fund in the fall

It only needed the plug-ugly plot of last evening, and its complete failure, to settle the result of next Tuesday's election in Cook County beyond a peradventure. Mr. Herro's political career has been full of gross blunders, but this last ebullition of rowdyism was the most damaging of all. Several well-known citizens, who entered Farwell Hall with the intention of voting for Mr. Herro, were heard to distinctly declare that they would no longer support, even for old friend-ship's take, any man with such a following. That, feeling will prove to be emission, and the inext three days will see the Devil-Fish their formals by the larger part of its few

espectable adherents; while the settled conviction that Mr. Hesino's chances are hope-less will cause a general turn-over by that voting element which always likes to go with

The BRIGHAM-ANN-ELIZA divorce case has at last reached a focus, so to speak, and the champion Latter-Day Saint is brought to a Mr. HESING and his friends have all the realizing sense of his utter inability to conmachinery of law on their side, but they tend single-handed against the law of the heretical Gentiles. Judge Boreman, of the Utah District Court, has decided that the Head of Mormondom has tampered with Justice as far the dignity of the ermine will permit, and has therefore ordered that Mr. Young shall remain a prisoner in the hands of the United States Marshal until such time as it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Young has disbursed for the benefit of the aforesaid ANN ELIZA the sum of \$9,500 in the rags of the realm, or its equivalent.

The merchants and business-men of Chieago have assembled in mass-meeting, and have given expression to their views and election. The extraordinary size of the gathering at Farwell Hall, the high character in great part of the citizens who were present and participated, the aims of the meeting, and the incidents of its proceedings,—all these immeasurably add to the weight and effect of the movement in behalf of an honest election and an honest local Government Last night's meeting was a grand success—the more so in consequence of the dignified but firm resistance that was so effectively opposed to the disorderly manifestations of the scallawag element.

The Republicans are doing well in organ-izing Ballot-Box Guards, but there is danger that they may concentrate their most powerful efforts where they are least needed. They must look out for the First Ward, where the gamblers, and thieves, and bunko-men swarm, all of whom are working desperately for the HESING ticket. They must look out for the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Wards, with their bummers and rumhole loafers and repeaters. They must look out for the dives and dens of North Water and Kinzie streets, and South Clark and Wells streets. These are the places where the great frauds will be perpetrated, and these are the places where the guardians of the purity of the ballot-box should be on the

Mr. Hesing has succeeded. But this success is not of a character to please Mr. HES ING. He has, by his action at the Farwell Hall meeting last evening, managed to dig a pit for himself and his fellow shoulder-hit-ters and ruffians that will hide him and his claims to preferment so effectually that the voters of Cook County will never heafter be under the necessity of scratching his name from a ticket where it may by acceident b placed. The die was already cast, the people were already beginning to understa character of the men composing the Devil-Fish party, and it needed but this infamous on the part of Mr. Hesing and his crew to seal the verdict of condemnation. prove to the city and county a blessed political

A DEVIL-FISH DEFEAT.

The meeting of Chicago merchants and business-men at Farwell Hall last night cost Mr. A. C. HESING 2,000 votes directly, and probably two or three times as many indirectly. Every respectable voter who was present and saw Mr. Hesing occupying a front seat in company with gamblers, thieves, bunko men, and rowdies of all descriptions, black, gray, and white, felt that the public money would not be safe in the keeping of such a man. There is no better means of judging a candidate for office than by the with the worst clauses in the community; Mr. HERING could not have secured the support of these classes except by making pledges that no honest man can keep; therefore Mr. Hesing must be regarded, from this time forward, as a defender of dishonesty and a consort of villains. There is no use in mincing matters We cannot pretend to entertain any respe for a man who makes his bed with MIKE CORCORAN and MIKE McDonald, and the low ruffians controlled by them. We cannot believe that a man who introduces such material into a meeting of respectable merchants and business men for the purpose of break-ing it up has any commendable designs upon the public money. It is time that Mr. Hrs-me should throw off all disguise. Let him proclaim himself the friend of the downtrodden gambler, the lifter-up of the oppressed bunko-steerer, the GAMALIEL of political

of bunko-steerer, the Granties of political thieves and scoundrels.

Fortunately the meeting had advanced far enough before it was interrupted by Mr. Hzsno's rowdies to accomplish its purpose. It had considered and passed resolution ing that Mr. Hearng had forfeited the confince of honest people, and pronouncing unworthy of support any man who seeks to obtain control of public money in order to relieve his private embarraesments. The senti-ment of the meeting on these resolutions was unequivocal. They were received with a hurrah, and passed before the astonished friends of HESING could raise a voice in protest. But as soon as some speeches were of-fered in ratification of the resolutions Mr. HERING himself rose from a front seat, under the gallery, on the right hand, and offered some remarks in vindication of himself. He was strongly intrenched by a picked band of ward politicians and gamblers, whom to name in this place would be to dignify. He and his associates sought to break up the meeting by a resort to the practices which are common in small political meetings. They called "Three cheers for A. C. Hesiwo"; they received three groams; and so the confusion was continued. In any other city it would have been a matter for the police. The Chairman would have called upon the officers to eject the disturbers of the peace, and they would have been put out of the hall—or the assurance that the police of the hall—or the assurance that the police would act in an emergency would have prevented a disturbance. But not so in Chicago. The police did not move. They had been drilled. Two dozen of them stood on the stairways and admired the row. They said privately, and between themselves, that it was a beautiful quarrel; but they did not move. They had been instructed, it is said, to see that Mr. Hrance and his friends were not hurt and to permit no blows. In other words, they have been bought up to protect raccality as against respectability. In the end, respectability triumphed. The rough element was quieted and complete order was restored. Mr. Jone V. Parwell was introduced; and he made a direct, unaffected appeal to the people present, which produced a profound impressed. It was the courses.

litical suicide and dug his own political

It ought not to be possible that a political campaign conducted on such principles should have a doubtful issue. It is true, machinery of law on their side, but they have not the law itself, nor have they the power which lies behind the law. They can suborn judges of election, they can bribe the police by promises of money or place, they can hire the gamblers and the bunko thieves to assist in a raid on the County Treasury, but they cannot coax or intimi date the honest men of Cook county. They cannot gain votes by intruding upon a meeting of respectable citizens, and showing their colors without disguise. They will discover too late that they made a fatal mistake when they attempted to substitute force for fraud. As the people would not be deceived into electing Mr. HESrne County Treasurer, neither will they be forced into it. We doubt not that calmer effection this morning will teach the leader of the Opposition party that they have made a series of fatal mistakes, and that the only refuge now left them is the one upon which all along they have most depended, -fraud, and to attempt that, they may just as well un derstand, now as at any other time, will be worth

PRAUDULENT POLL-LISTS. The Republican party has been fully advised of a deliberate plan whereby there are to be several thousands of votes counted for polled. The plan is, that in certain precincts, chiefly inhabited by supporters of the Ring ticket, the clerks are to keep their poll-lists, putting down the names of voters with their numbers. At convenient intervals, these derks are to skip a page in the book, leaving titious names, for which ballots are deposited in bulk. In this way the poll-books at each precinct will exhibit from one hundred to five hundred more names than there are actual voters, and for each of these a HESING ticket is to be put in the box. It is possible that in some cases the poll-lists will be writ ten up in advance; that is to say, from one hundred to four hundred fictitious names may be entered on the poll-list before the polls are opened, on alternate pages; and for these Hesing ballots will be put in the

The success of this scheme depends on having all the judges and clerks at the selected precints chosen from one party, and that they shall be bribed. This scheme explains, perhaps, the repeated and peremptory refusal of the majority of the County Board to permit even one Republican clerk or judge at any one of nearly 200 of the election precincts in the county.

This fraud may be prevented, and if attempted can be detected, by the selection of courageous and intelligent men, who will per-sonally take the number of every person voting at each precinct, and who will as bravely demand and insist upon seeing the poll-list from time to time, and informing hemselves personally that the clerks are responsible therefor. The offense proposed to be committed is punishable as a felony by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and the etection, indictment, and conviction of every man participating in or consenting to such fraud would meet with the hearty approval of the entire community. The Republican party, advised of the wards and precincts where this wholesale fraud is intended will of course take the proper steps to pre vent its success, and to detect, arrest, and punish the criminals. It is a sad commentary on our free institutions that such precautions should be necessary to prevent the very officers of elections from corrupting the ballot-box.

HONEST ELECTIONS. The American people are exceptional among all those who have preceded them as among those who have existed contemporane the results of an election, and in sub to the will of the majority as expressed at the ballot-box. In other lands and among other people, an election is only the prelude to a evolt or a revolution by those who may be leclared to be in the minority. In this country the ballot-box is regarded as the court of final resort, by whose decision all men must abide, and which decision, being that of the majority, is recognized as the law itself. To corrupt the ballot-box is therefore to corrupt the fountain of the law, and to corrupt the means of its administration. It is the corruption of the whole politicial system, and ts effects extend to the perversion of all law, the subversion of all government, and the destruction of all political freedom.

It is more infamous than rebellion, because more fatal in its results. The man who takes up arms against the law places his life on the issue, and his force may be opposed by force, and overcome by force; but the man who stuffs the ballot-box or forges the election returns commits a crime against law and society, attempts a usurpation of the Government, seeks to defeat the will of the majority, and to do these thing of necessity resorts to perjury and forgery. The crime of ballot-box stuffing and forgery of returns, if successful, is felt in all its consequences; there is no legal remedy or redress. The crime accomplishes its end, and there is nothing left but submission. The man who falsely votes; who puts votes in the box not legally polled; who falsely counts and returns the legal votes polled at an election, is a public enemy lost to every principle of patriotism and hor esty, and ripe for the meanest acts in the crim inal calendar. Nor is the man who advises, or is a consenting party to, or who procures such acts, in the least better than the wretch who for hire prostitutes the most sacred tribunal

known to our political system.

The County Commissioners have rejected every appeal made to them for a fair elecevery appeal made to them for a fair election; they have rejected every appeal made
to have one judge and one clerk of the election at each poll selected from the Republican party,—thus rendering fraud and ballotbox stuffing and forged returns possible without detection, and raising the overwhelming
presumption that the means of fraud have
been secured to accomplish the end.

Forewarned is to be forearmed. There are
20,000 persons in Chicago who are habitual
non-voters. If these men will go to the polls
on Tuesday next, they can give such an

on Tuesday next, they can give such an emphatic condemnation of dishonest elections that no man will dare again insult public intelligence or outrage public decency by announcing in advance the majority by which the election judges will return him elected. If these habitual non-roters will go to the polls on Tuesday, there will be such a moral tailurnes controlling each soil that no Miss-

opinion, when the meeting closed, Jith three hearty hurrahs for honesty, decency, and hearty hurrahs for honesty, decency, and which have been committed on the ballot-boxes, and which it is now proposed

to repeat.

If the majority of the people of this county shall select A. C. Hearno, Mixe Mullor, and Pat Clearn, let the popular verdict be fairly expressed, and thre will be general submission to demand sion. But the peole have a right to demand that this election hall be fair, that the votes shall be legally an actually polled, that the votes shall be houstly counted, and the re-sult correctly retuned. This much the law provides; this muh is requisite to an honest election; and this much the people of this city intend on Tuday next to demand and ecure in person athe polls.

THE PUPER VOTE.

The most rascay of all the rascally schemes concocted in the interest of the Bummer and "Rin ticket is the purpose of Bummer and "Rin ticket is the purpose of voting the paupers ad idiots under the leadership of Kimberlanthe Warden of the Poor-House. The Poor-buse and Insane Asylum of Cook County are ocated in a small township called Norwo, which was recently created by a strip fun Jefferson and another from Leyden. It is never yet polled a sufficient vote to entit it to more than one voting precinct, and till it is said that two precincts have been stablished, and will be put under the char of Hesino's election

put under the chase of Hesixo's election judges. One of the precincts is established for the special accompodation of the pauper and idiotic vote.

It is outrageous the the tax-payers should be required to pay dable for the support of these paupers and eble-minded creatures, and then have themoted like cattle to continue this sort of thig. This man Kinderly would have been moved from his place long ago if the Berd of County Commissioners had not bee under the control of a corrupt and despers Ring. He is Rotten-Bean Periolar's mai and the County Board is Periolar's Boarc. They both represent the "Bean" Club. The Rotten-"Bean" Club is a costly institution, supported by the Club is a costly institution, supported by the tax-payers at a cost of \$393,429 last year, which is considerably more than double what it cost two years before to support the public charities, and befor PerioLat, KIMBERLY, and the County Boat "Ring" ran them in their private interest. Now the paupers, and

their private interest. Now the paupers, and idiots, and insane proons are to be voted to retain this ring of scandrels.

The decent people who live in Norwood Township—there is a nuturban village there composed of respectible citizens—must try and protect themselve against this outrage, and the Republican Campaign Committee should give them such assistance to this end as may be possible ornecessary. Not one in fifty of all the paupers and immates of the County Insane Asylum is entitled to vote. They are nearly all persons who have floated into this county from Europe and Eastern cities too recently to be voting citizens under the law. If a strict system of challeng-ing can be maintained, the design of using these poor wretches for corrupt political purposes may be defeated. The entire township has not an honest vote of more than 125, and those who are entitled to vote are well-known to their neighbors All others should be challenged, and if their votes are sworn in they may be subsequently made to suffer the penalty, and the county may thereby be released from the charge of some fellows whose proper place is the Penitentiary instead of the Poor-House, and who are more scoundrelly than unfortunate. This asylum for pauperism is a costly sore on the body politic of Cook County at best, and it must not be permitted to infect the ballot-

A CHEERING SIGN.

At a meeting held at New Bedford, Mass., last week, Mr. Ricz, the Republican candidate for Governor, discussed the question of "Hard Times," and, referring to the depression under which various lines of manufacan improved time at hand; that improve-ments in machinery, economy in manage-ment, with increasing skill in our labor, were producing a degree of perfection of manufactured articles and in selling prices which factured articles and in selling prices which would enable us to export our products, thus offsetting and lessening our imports, and find-ing a profitable market for the present over-production and future increase, adding that he believed the event he predicted was close at hand. Mr. GRINNELL, President of the Wamsutta Mills, interrupted Mr. RICE to say that his mill had within a few days made its first shipment of manufactured goods to a foreign market. A manager of another mill his business; while a third person, representing iron interests, told a like story as to the export of products in that line.

This is certainly a most cheering fact in the history of our manufactures. If argues that the fatal policy of manufacturing for an exclusive home market is to be abandoned, and that American cotton goods are once more to become an object of export, and that our to the annual surplus of national produ tion. It is a remarkable comments the past policy of our manufactures that the Wamsutta Mills, said to contain more spindles than any other mill in the country, and which has been in operation for many years, made its first export of its goods to a foreign

market in October, 1875! There is no reason why the cotton mills the United States, instead of producing less cloth per capita of the population in 1875 than they did in 1860, should not increase their production so largely that both home consumption and the export to foreign States shall annually increase. In fact, we should be the great cotton manufacturer of the world. In like manner, if we could break up the pauper system of protection, we could have an im-mense export of iron and of many lines of iron manufacture. Then the employment of manufacturing labor would be continuous, the foreign markets taking our surplus pro-duction. When our manufacturers shall pro-duce a surplus for export, thereby supplementing our agricultural exports, then the national credit will find a natural support, national credit will find a natural support, and the question of finance receive a permanent settlement. Over in Canada they have a low tariff and sound currency, and they have undisturbed finances and a constantly increasing commerce and growing national wealth, and the following letter written from Quebec to the New York World shows how business is done in that country, and how it might be done here under like circumstances. The letter says:

Between the United States and Canadian institutions you do not care to force a comparison; yet a New Yorker, fresh from over the border, has thrust on him at once some practical illustrations of the power of a Canadian currency level with gold and of the chespoess of certain necessary things in a Canadian unarket, which compels a comparison in his seer a mind. For instance:

1. Having to exchange the greenbacks in his power.

just 84 cents on the dollar. For \$30 in United States money he receives \$25.20 in Canada bank-notes and silver. So he loses, or seems to lose, \$4.50 by the transaction, the same as if he had dropped that sum or had it stolen from him.

2. He goes to a Canada hotel. When his bill is presented at the end of a week, he finds himself charged at the rate of \$2 or \$2.50 a day for board, which in most parts of the United States would cost him \$4 and \$5 a day. His hotel-bill is, therefore, only \$17.50 in his new Canada money, instead of the \$15 in greenbacks which it would have cost him at the Fifth Avenus Hotel at home. Had he stayed at the latter hotel, he would have been \$5 out of pocket more than his \$30. Staying at the Canada hotel, he has saved from his \$30 nearly \$5 in Canada money, worth \$9.25 in greenbacks.

3. With his residue of \$8 in Canada money he goes to a Canada store and asks for a hat. For a hat that would cost him in New York \$5, he pays \$3. He goes to a shoe-store with his remaining \$5. For a pair of would cost him in New York \$5, he pays \$3. He goes to a shoe-store with his remaining \$5. For a pair of boots that he had been used to give \$12 for at home-he gives only \$5, and comes away perplexedly scratching his head. "How in the deuce is it that I have got so much for so little money?" he says. "By Jove, it must be that greenbacks are the most magical currency in the world." And such, doubtless, would be WENDELL PRILLIPS' or the Cincinnati Enquirer's conclu-

proved the adage that there is no royal road o learning. He kept a staff of eminent literary men about him, one of whose duties i was to prepare abridgments of the best books on different branches of knowledge. The King read these, and so learned much in little space. We do not know what became of these curious abridgments. If they are still preserved in the musty archives of Bavaria, preserved in the musty archives of Bavaria, they might, perhaps, be published to advantage, though in this age, so prolific in bookmaking, the yellow pages compiled for Lunwio are probably in great part contradicted and disproved by the clean white paper that contains the ripe learning of the leaders of modern thought. It is a significant literary fact that the plant devised for a King's sole benefit is now being carried out on a large scale for the use of the multitude. This is the age of condensed books. The 16mo, is taking the place of the quarto and the folio. Not only are small books written nowadays, but the big books of the past are being boiled down for the benefit of the present. The pith of "Clarissa Harlowe," which our great-grandmothers cried over in seven volumes, has been printed in one. Boswell's prattling biography of Dr. Johnson has been condensed. The Bric-a-Brac Series, now so deservedly popular, contains the gist of many large volumes in a few small ones. The publication of condensed extracts from the multitu dinous volumes of the British essavists is just announced. Among original works we find the International Scientifi ticket means more swindles in Poor-House Series, which puts in popular form and short compass the lengthy speculations and discoveries of thirty centuries of science. The "History Primers" which are being published in England give within a few pages a

readable sketch of world-life during many years. The salient points of one great sci ence are summarized in the sixty-five page of the "Primer of Political Economy." different field, we have THACKERAY'S and BRET HARTE'S condensed novels, in which the style and subjects of a dozen different writers are so eleverly caricatured that it is quite needless to read most of the originals. Reviewing is becoming largely a matter of conensation. A first-class critic will give within the compass of a column all the more im-portant points, good and bad, in a bulky book, and so save his audience the time and trouble necessary to read the book itself. It is true that there are not many first-class reviewers. There may be five in the world. In most literary effort, shortness is

strength. Brevity is the soul of success as well as of wit. A big book frightens people. This is especially true of the reading-public of America. In England, a greater aggregate of leisure permits the publication of bigger books. There is an antiquated British tradition that a good novel must appear in three volumes. HAWTHORNE'S "Marble Faun" had to be padded out into two volumes for the country, the chance of a book's being read is in something like inverse proportion to the number of its pages. We bolt our mental as we do our physical food, and hurriedly dispose of poetry and potatoes, logic and let-tuce, roast meat and reasoning. Condensed beef has not yet become our favorite diet, bus

BAVARIAN ULTRAMONTANISM.

The contest between Ultramontanism an the German Government seems to have Treen to Bavaria, and is now raging in the Bava rian Parliament with great viruleaco. A drafted an address to the Crown, charging that the Ministry conducted the recent elect tion unfairly, that they divided the election districts so as to weaken the Ultramontanes, that they prevented the King from Imowing the real ser timents of his people, and that the rights of the Bavarian Crown are being swallowed up by Prussia. The whole address sums itself up in opposition to the FARCE laws, to BISMABCE, and to Prussia. and it calls upon the King of Bavaria to dismiss the present Ministry as wasafe counselors. There is no probability, howsign, since it is supported by King, and, even if the Chamber of Dep should adopt the address, it could only be done by two or three majority (their present majority being only two), which the Ministry would not consider decisive enough to imply a vote of censure. In view, therefore, of the orthcoming contest, it becomes of interest to know the character and strength of the respective contestants, namely, the ontanes and the National party.

Bavaria is really the keystone of German Catholicism. Of its population, 3,500,000 are Roman Catholics, and about 1,500,000 are

Catholicism. Of its population, 8,500,000 are Roman Catholics, and about 1,500,000 are Protestants. The masses of the common people are Ultramontanes, the Old Catholic movement having made little impression upon them. Of these people, the London Times says:

Her people are a softer and more superstitious race than the North Germara. Saintly legend springs up more freely among them, and it has a more tenacious life. Criticism has rot made the same havor among their beliefs as it has smong the creeds of less devous or less credulous ragions, and most of the people are still fervent Cat'acitas. Although the creed of the "Old Catholics" syrang up in Bavaria it has taken little hold of the common people. They have been true to their pries's. In no part of Germany, therefore, are the Falox laws denounced with more valuemence. The pulpit and the confessional have been freely used to show 'the deadly sin of making the training and the sac ad others of the priesthood subject to the ordinary civil law. The clergy have also called to their ad the particios sentiments of the people. Much as the Bavarians wished for a united Fatherland, they had at f est no desire to buy it at the price of subservier as the Prussia. It was to America that they turned for a leader, and under her that they fought. Since that time they have placed their armies under the command of Prussian akili, and their country has been formally united to the Empire, but a large mass of the Jeople still bittariy dislike the overmastering infinance of Berlin.

Netwithstanding the abrong hold which

ple and the immense following which the Parliamentary Deputi as lead in their contest with the Ministry, the latter body is not without a strong support. The King him self, who is negrative on almost everything; else, sympathizes decidedly with his Mir-istry. The majority of the wealthy and intelligent Bavarians support the National Gov-ernment. The academical classes, students of the schools and colleges, who are very free thinkers, have a natural hatred for the clergy, who would restrict their free inquiry within narrow bounds. The whole military society is also on the side of the Governmen and Prussis. The Ultramontanes are superior in numbers, but the National party is much the strongest in influence and gence and in arranging the tactics of cam-paigns. The latter advantage has been shown repeatedly in the elections since 1869, in all of which the Liberals have prevented the Ultramontanes from gaining a single decisive victory. In the present struggle there is another element which will play a very im-Lunwis of Bayaria, first of that name, dis-proved the adage that there is no royal road address say that "the rights of the country are to be swallowed up piecemeal by an in-terest which is far from being altogether German." This of course means Prussia, so that the war is declared not alone against the Liberal party in Bavaria and the Ministry, Liberal party in Bavaria and the Ministry, but against Basarack himself and Prussia. It is hard'y possible that Basarack will overlook this threat if the address is adopted. It is possible that the great battle which has been fought in Prussia between Liberalism and Ultramontanism is on the verge of distracting Bavaria. It will be fought there with more fiercemess than in Prussia.

> The following are some of the reasons why 1. Because it is in the interests of decency of respectability, of honesty, and of political

> 2. Because the Devil-Fish ticket is supported by all the thieves, gamblers, bunker rascals, bummers, and rum-hole vagabond

> 3. Bec ticket will smash the infamous tax-eating County Ring this fall and with it the City

> Ring next spring.
> 4. Because the bribe-taking and blackma to Decause the orbot-taking and Discamaling County Commissioners have refused to allow Republican judges or clerks at the polls, which is tantamount to a public declaration that they intend stuffing the ballot-5. Because the success of the Devil-Fish

supplies, more cheating and corruption in contracts, and a further increase of taxation. 6. Because Americans are completely os-tracized by the Opposition from holding of-

7. Becarse the success of the Republican ticket will insure puptection to person and property.

The Chicago produce markets were steadie yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 7‡@10c per bri lower, closing at \$20.50 cash, and \$18.65 seller the year. Lard was dull and easier, closing at \$12.75 cash, and \$12.02\$ soller the year Meats were quiet and steady, at 840 for part salted shoulders (boxed), 111@111c for short ribs do, and 111c for short clear do. Highwines were quie and steady, ra \$1.18 per gallon. Lake freight were quiet and strong, at 5% for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was more active and unchanged. Wheat was less active and \$1.08% for November. Corn was in fair demand and irregular, closing at 52 to cash, and 51 to for lovember. Oats were easier, closing at 331c cash, and 32c for November. Rye was quiet and easier at 681@69c. Barley was active and lower, closing at 85c cash, and 83c for November. Hogs were active at an average decline of 10c, closing firm at \$7,00@7,40 for common to good. Cattle were fairly active and wachanged, with sales at \$2.50@6.20. Sheep, were steady at \$3.00@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$116.37 in greenbacks at the close.

We have heard from various sources that a good many Germans who still think they will vote for HESING have nevertheless determin to cut every Irishman who is on the HESING ticket. This is done partly from the natural antagonism which the Germans have always felt for the Irish in politics, and partly on ac-count of the greed the Irish have shown in the division of the spoils. While we are thankful to the Hesino Germans for their intention to help us defeat the disreputable ominations Mr. HESING has made for the County Board, it may be that the Irish, if they find out this intention, will do some cut-ting themselves, and that they will begin with Mr. HESINO. We are persuaded that both Irish and Germans cannot do better than follow out this programme. If the Irish cut the Germans on the Hesmo ticket, and the Germans cut the Irish, there will be nothing left of the Foreign Know-Nothing ticket,for there isn't an American running for office on the Devil-Fish ticket.

The fact that the citizens and the tax-payers are waking up to a proper realization of the threatened invasion of the ballot-boxes is attested by the adjournment of the Board of Trade over next Tuesday—the day of elec-tion. This will give the Board of Trade men not only the opportunity to vote, but also an opportunity of exerting their influence in favor of an honest election. And when they go to the polls they will probably not forget that, a couple of years ago, Mr. Hesmo's newspaper denounced them indiscriminately as gamblers, blacklegs, thieves, and scoun-drels,—about the same terms as he has applied to the County Commissioners whom he now seeks to re-elect.

County Treasurer Miller, who wants Mr. Hesino, his friend, to count the money, said a day or two ago that he would compel the Times to retract its statement that he (Miller) had lost \$1,000 at one sitting at draw-poker. We have failed to discover the retraction. Has Mr. Miller thought better of his threat? His failure to obtain the retraction certainly look. like an admission that the Times told the truths Mr. Miller is a warm personal friend of Mr. Storer, who, as is well known, takes great pleasure in contradicting all falsehoods told by his reporters about citizens. Will Mr. Miller please rise and explain why this is thus—why the Times editor parsists, in asserting the truthfulness of the poker story?

than 100 men have been k rels; that had not the mi aid of the Sheriff of Yaxoo, run out of his one by white-liners, been recalled, every man of would have been killed, and the sharph-negroes would have been general throughes State; he instances attempts to murder lea Republicans at Yaxoo and elsewhere, and in swer to the query what will be the result, a "The whites will elect their entire ticht, hereafter will allow just enough negroes to not to endanger their supremacy"; and negro will be allowed to be elected to any

The meeting of the "Opposite Burlington Hall on Thursday night been a depressing affair. The Division had been placarded with announcing that "Mayor Cotyr side," and that Congressman Car Follar, and the Boss would make a hall was half-filled, but the man was a second to the congressment of the congressmen hall was half-filled, but the man whom M ING has "created," and of whom a "ashamed," had not sunk so low as to the insult and preside at a Harse of the Mayor, therefore, sent word that tight boot, which had hurt his corn, could not attend. It must appear that at heart returns Hasino's contempt, have a cordial dislike of each other, if upon the intimate relations between the who creates another out of almost notation that the man thus created. If Hasino a few are begged public forgiveness for any large has go begged public forgiveness. ago begged public forgiveness for arrivated Couvin, Couvin does not propose to himself in a position where he may have ashamed of creating HESING. Then the CAULIVELD! No wonder that the Boss had personally and rescue the mes solemnity of a wake.

elephant quite as large and majestic wretched St. Louis people have in their The State debt in behalf of the tunnal at giuning of this year was \$12,430,920, amounts to \$13,730,920. The interest forwas \$607,000, and next year it will rise to was \$607,000, and next year it will rise to \$000. Adding interest to the total expendit and the tunnel represents a debt of at \$15,000,000. Contemplating the elephant. Springfield (Mass.) Republican saily says:

The annual interest charge of the tunnel for year will be more than the sum total of the arypease of the Legislature, of the Governor and oil, and all the arsentive departments, and of a ccurts in the State. Take out the militis, the and charitable institutions, the public counting and the printing and State-House repairs, on whole State machinery could be run for what it will to pay the interest on the tunnel debt nart year, is what the State has done in the line of borrown the Hoose Tunnel.

Times is the following:

Wanted, a servant girl; one who fear the Lee at
can carry one cwt.

This standard of piety is not up to what up

This standard of plety is not up to wherequired in the last century. The follows of a hand-bill circulated in Peterbores gland, in 1784, will show what were the most that pre-Micopy-Sankky age:

Wanted, for a sober family, a man of high who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of the must occasionally wait at table, join in a prayer, look after the horses, and read a chapter of the must, God willing, rise at 7 in the and obey his master and mistress in all her mands. If he can dress hair, sing passes, and cribbage, the more agreeable. N. R.—He must on familiar with the maid-aervants of the left he fiesh should rebal against the spirit, and duced to work in the thorny paths of the Wages, 15 guiness a year.

There is one way in which the em various city and county departments been mulcted 10 per cent on their HESINO'S benefit can get even with the Hzsino's benefit can get even with the man,—and that is, by poring agriss him. American ballot is secret, and every clisses the right to vote as he pleases. There is no compelling him to reveal his vote, and no se way of ascertaining how he voted. So, a the city and county employes have been is to pay their assessments under threat of to pay their assessments under charge, they may use their discret without danger of the arbitrary penalty which HERING has imposs a good many voters in the various department who have prid their assessment under t threat of discharge, but will protest against it

and other laborers into voting for him by the ening not toe give them work on the new of Hall, in case he is elected, if they do not it for him. Laborers need not fear his three however. The law provides as follows:

Whosver endeavors to procure the vote of my dor, or the influence of any person, or the influence of a favor, or by means of violence or threats of suffering the payment of a prome a favor, or by means of violence or threats of suffering the payment of a favor or threats of withdrawing custom or dening business or trade, or enforcing the payment of a favor or threats of my to be inflicted by him or is man shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sun as a shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sun as a coeding \$1,000, or imprisonment in the County in not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretization.

not exceeding one year, or both, in the case the Court.

There are plenty of old soldiers in the and county who have faced sword, riferannon, and cannot be scared by brightness of mechanics, clerks, and in thousands of mechanics, clerks, and in men who are ex-soldiers. Let the Committee call upon these men and they good duty. If the ballot-hox is assailed presence, they will defend it, and someting thereas, scoundrals, bullies, and should ters, let the old soldiers come to the free have defended the rights of the people of can do so again. They will respond as people of the county of the people of the county of the people of the can do so again. can do so again. They will respond as ly now as they did years ago, and they

The Phibadelphia Press deemed the missue in Peransylvania of so much consequents it has republished in full Judge Tari Cleveland speech on that question. Now, it answer of the Pennsylvania Democratic journess, that, as Judge of the Superior Cours of Children and the statement of the superior Cours of Children and the statement of the superior of the statement o is, that, as Judge of the Superior Cours of cinnati, Tarr sustained the exchange of Bible from the public schools of that sight the ground, upon which his decision was received was precisely that on which he opposed division of the school-fund,—that the were not established for the religious tion of pupils. So long as that desired maintained, no portion of the school-funds be diverted for the purpose of setting special pominational schools.

It is said that, within a very few weeks, forty or fifty places have been created in service.—for watching severs or water something of that kind,—places that needed at all, but gave temporary at \$80 or \$100 a month. Can it be the needed at all, but gave temporary at \$80 or \$100 a month. Can it be places were created, and the Public Infrauded of several thousand dollars, is collect a few hundred dollars extra in tassessments for hr. Hanno's beside the public is paying pretty dearly for mo's campaign fund. It would be chesper for the tax-payers to pay he assessments in the first instance.

The proprietors of every manufactural tablishment in this city, and of every wantenance manufactural merchants should close their picture and vote. It will be the strongus hier is deather the Corposition. It is the con-

The following woulden with special referently on Thesday next.

New York Times, but lo the situation here:
The municipal affairs munity must be managed intelligence and charake in those affairs, as men vill be sure to do it suretly, perhaps, to their segment of those affairs it the control of a large mignorant and channish, it and incites the action of Such has for some years in this city; and the resulting the control of a large mignorant and channish, it and incites the action of Such has for some years in this city; and the resulting the control of the large mignorant and channish, it and incites the action of Such has for some years in this city; and the resulting the control of the large mignorant and channish, it and the control of the large mignorant and channish, it is not the control of the large mignorant and channish.

Mr. MUREY NELSO Designationer on the I deman of spotless rep terms recomment in all rock He did much the Popular Lecture S titled with the Athan od his victory over to vill save the tax-pay sands of dollars a year seen born in this coun not help it, and ought

We understand Mr. reward of \$500 for a s purported to have been thirty days after his e arer. Mr. HESING CO. several gentlemen, compelled to walk any sempelied to walk any satisfy his curiosity, a Mr. Snowness, city edi printed just across the Zeriung building, has pronounced gennine b 'amiliar with Mr. Has

If the merchants a by closing their estable to be the most profesar. They will break drels in the County I the equally corrupt riu Hall, and, with the ov the people of the city the whole plan of cor and tax-stealing which maring to spring upo Mehop MeQUADE

the school-question as politic V. In address Benevo, ent Union, of days sinc a ba remark said their d hty a as to olic educatio. L. h. o should do so it 7 wor do but he did mean that the question, they what it may. If the thieves in

212.000 more to a ' putting in the foun-House, what will they t wish to be rob vote down these corr them, Chawrono and C gaged in these ring o

The Staate-Zeitunger for denouncing the ball B supported their action ter election. This is a box stuffing; and, seed which stuffed the ballot ing Mr. Hustno now, as by the same means. We is evidently not sauce f Hustno is a candidate f

The struggle m death one for the but payers also. It will de ing pertion of this co and robbed by the tar son why the merchan Chicago are leaguing against MIKN McDona against MIKE McDon
"APPERITE BILL." CAFFREY, and the rest

The Cincinnati Gar conception of the situa 'The old line-backed Desitua the Jeffersonians, held indorsed HERM'S, the can blockings, and the "boss papers declars to be the possession of the public represented whatever the reaks of the Chicago Designed the con-oversooms their natural at

One of the Sever speakers the other n head when he said: They intend to beat us We will have it per we must. 'Carry the A man is known

Mr. Hesino at present conay, Mire McDonai round, McCarrner, and are his lieutenants in good company for home to train with? Some surprise has I him, so as to make s but the reason is pla fortune to be born i meligible as a candi fothing ticket.

Is is true that Mr. hi son "WARH" two without any troub might be free to his Freasury this year? this effect?

There is a wide-e among Americans at Devil-Fish ticket. Th

The Ottumwa (Iowa lo, doubtless, by the i aominates a President Coornatous, of the Un tity, for Vice-Presides for the first place on t

There is a vacant po for William Allen for as the merchanis of S to have it filled. They Farrallone Islee, off th In reply to inquirie register in order to vo fay," Tan Tamuras a has been repealed, and The platform of the Party in Cook Company

in the Hoose Tunnel as in the Hoose Tunnel as large and majestic as the people have in their bridge, half of the tunnel at the hear was \$12,430,920, and now 990. The interest for 1874 at year it will rise to \$300, it to the total expenditures, presents a debt of about mplating the elephant, the Republican sadly says:

charge of the innel for next the sum total of the annual size, of the Governor and Communication of the Governor and Communication of the continuous of the sum total of the annual size, of the Governor and Communication of the sum of the sum

"Wants" in the Lon

; one who fears the Lord lety is not up to what was ated in Peterborough, Ex-how what were the requisites NEET age :

ANKET Age:
family, a man of hight weight,
can drive a pair of horeas. He
it as table, join in household
orses, and read a chapter in to
rilling, rise at 7 in the morning,
d mistress in fall lawful coua hair, sing paarms, and play a
cable. N. B.—He must not be
aid-cervants of the house, he
against the spirit, and be in
thormy paths of the wicked.

n which the employes in the unity departments who have ar cent on their salary for get even with that gentle-ny voting against him. The secret, and every citizen has te pleases. There is no law yeal his vote, and no hones! how he voted. So, while employes have been forced

to intimidate stone-entient to voting for him by threatthem work on the new Citylected, if they do not vots need not fear his threata 
rovides as follows:

procure the vots of any electing person, or the influence of 
tor at an election, for himself, 
rson, by means of a promise of 
of violence or threats of viondrawing custom or dealing is 
forcing the payment of a dolt, 
inflicted by him or his meana, 
rsof, be fined in a sum not enprisonment in the County Juli

or the discretion of

of old soldiers in this city we faced sword, rife, and be scared by brawling, bout the polls. There are anics, cierks, and laboring bldiers. Let the Campsign these men and they will de allot-box is assailed in their fend it, and somebody will at defend our rights against builtes, and shoulder-hiters come to the front. They that of the people once, and sey will respond as prompts are ago, and they will is

Press deemed the school of so much consequence they in full Judge Tarr's that question. Now, the ivania Democratic journals he Superior Court of Cincol in the schools of that city. But is his decision was render on which he opposes any ol-fund, —that the schools for the religious instructions as that deciring is not the school-funds cas surpose of setting up deciring the control of the school-funds cas surpose of setting up deciring the control of the school-funds cas surpose of setting up deciring the control of the school-funds cas surpose of setting up deciring the control of the school-funds cas surpose of setting up deciring the control of the school-funds cas surpose of setting up deciring the control of the co

in a very few weeks, some ave been created in the city as sewers or waterpipes, or od,—piaces that were not be temporary employment. Can it be that these and the Public Treasury domand dollars, in order to dollars extra in the way of Hasaro's benealt? If so, protity dearly for Mr. Hasaro's to pay Mr. Hasaro's at instance.

every manufacturing early, and of every wholesaled insurance men, and the sid close their piaces next low their employes to work he strongest blow that can life. It is the one more more than any other, for no, that it will cost his

or making a single spectra seen persuaded to sudden-has the remainder of his nor of Ohio to serve rea-d State see the exhibit

The following would seem to have been written with special reference to the election in this sity on Tuesday next. It is, however, from the New York Times, but applies with no less force.

New York Times, but applies with no less force to the situation here:

The municipal affairs of a great and wealthy commity must be managed by somebody; and if men in mility must be managed by somebody; and if men in mility must be managed by somebody; and if men in the sale in those affairs, neglect to manage them, other and will be sure to do it for them, and in the end not mustly, perhaps, to their liking. And when the management of those affairs are to be attained only through the control of a large mass of voters, most of them sometimes and elamish, the position is one that invites and incites the action of the lowest sort of demagogue, such as for some years been the condition of things this city; and the result is "bose-ism."

Mr. MURRY NELSON, candidate for County parmissioner on the Republican ticket, is a gen-tion of spotless repute, a successful business position in all manner of philanthropic port. He did much to insure the success of he Popder Lecture Society, and has been iden-ifed with the Athensum from its start. He see not need an office in order to pay his debts. od his victory over the disreputable person on the McDonalD and Appetite Bill's ticket will save the tax-payers of Chicago many thousands of dollars a year. He is guilty of having been born in this country, however, but he could not help it, and ought to be forgiven.

We understand Mr. HESING says he will pay a eward of \$500 for a sight of one of the notes surported to have been issued by him, payable hirty days after his election as County Treasrer. Mr. HESING can be accommodated by veral gentlemen, but that he may not be impelled to walk any great distance in order to nisfy his curiosity, we would inform him that NDEN, city editor of the Times, a paper printed just across the street from the Staats-Zeilung building, has one of the notes, which is renounced genuine by several persons who are builtar with Mr. Hesing's signature.

If the merchants and business men of this its will give next Tuesday to political business by closing their establishments, they will find it to be the most profitable day's work of the year. They will break the corrupt ring of scoundrels in the County Board, and that will break the equally corrupt ring of scoundrels in the City-Hall, and, with the overthrow of these two rings, the people of the city will free themselves fro the whole plan of corrupt and bogus contracts and tax-stealing which these scoundrels are preparing to spring upon tax-payers, in case they

Whop McQuade evidently does not regard e the d-question as a dead issue in American lin V. In addressing the Irish Catholic mevo ant Union, of Rochester, N. Y., a few days sinc a har remarked that there was a population of 9,000,000 Catholics in the Union, and aid their d aty a as to uphold the cause of Catholics in the Union and aid their d aty a as to uphold the cause of Catholics in the Union and aid their d aty a set to uphold the cause of Catholics in the Union and the cause of Catholics in the Union and the Cause of Catholics in the Union and the Union are the Union and the Union and the Union and the Union are the Union and the Union and the Union are the Union and the Union and the Union are the Union are the Union and the Union are the Union and the Union are the Union are the Union and the Union are the Union and the Union are the Un elic educatio L he did not mean that they should do so it wor ds unbecoming gentlemen; but he did mean that as Catholics speaking or insquestion, they should speak plainly, cost what it may.

If the thieves in . To County Board would give If the thieves in be county Board would give \$12,000 more to a "arms," than a mason for putting in the foun ations of the new Court-House, what will they not do before the building in finished? If the tax beyone of the county do not wish to be robbed by windesale, they will vote down these corrupt assured less. Two of them, Chawword and Conla, who have been entered in these ring operations. in these ring operatic be, sgain have the dence to demand a re-ele toion. Vote them

The Staats-Zeitung criticizes the Chicago Times for denouncing the ballot-box stul less now when is supported their action in the case of the charler election. This is a double admis tion,—first, that the charter election was carried by ballot-box stuffing; and, second, that the same erowd which stuffed the ballot-boxes then now "" "PPORTing Mr. Hustno now, and propose to elect him by the same means. What is sauce for the goose sevidently not sauce for the gander, whou Mr.

The struggle in this campaign is a lift-anding portion of this community is to be fieed. d and robbed by the tax-eaters. This is the reason why the merchants and business men of Chicago are leaguing themselves together against MIKE MCDONALD, HESING, CORCORAN, De 'Sti "APPETITE BILL." CRAWFORD, CONLY, Mc-

The Cincinnati Gazette evidently has a clear conception of the situation in Chicago. It says:

The old line-backed Democrats in Chicago, known as the Jeffersonians, held a convention yesterday, and ladrated Harno, the candidate of the bunnmers and lackage, and the "boss" of a city ring which the payers declare to be the most corrupt that ever got passession of the public funds. The Jeffersonians represented whatever there was decent within the sails of the Chicago Democracy, but they could not seasons their natural affinities with the rescals.

One of the Seventeenth Ward Republicas speakers the other night hit the nail on the find when he said: "We have no registry. They intend to beat us by fraud. We will go to the nells." the polls Tuesday and compel a fair election. We will have it peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. 'Carry the news to HESINO.'"

A man is known by the company he keeps.

Mr. HERING at present is in company with Concoar, Mine McDonald, Thude, Conly, CrawJoin, McCayrar, and others of that ilk. They
are his Heutenants in the campaign. Is this
good company for honest laborers and mechanics
to train with?

one surprise has been expressed that Mr. Harse did not put his son on the ticket with him, so as to make more money for the family, but the reason is plain. "Wasa" had the mis-brane to be born in this country, so that he is songible as a candidate on the Foreign Know-

la is true that Mr. Hearno sacrificed his hope-hi son "Wasn" two years ago, who might at hat time have been nominated for Congress sibout any trouble, in order that the way aight be free to himself to reach the County fracury this year? Was there a bargain to his effect?

There is a wide-spread feeling of disgust mong Americans at the composition of the femi. Fish ticket. There is not an American on a They are asking themselves why they should be estracted in their own country because they

The Ottamwa (Iowa) Democrat, moved there-ia, doubtless, by the irrepressible Saw Bowles, aminates a Presidential tickes for 1876: W. F. Conlanges, of the Union National Bank of this sty, for Vice-President, with Senator Bayand for the first place on the ticket.

There is a vacant position on the Pacific Coast by WILLIAM ALLEM for which he should apply. It is merchanis of San Francisco are anxious have it filled. They want a fog-horn at the haraltone Islae, off the Golden Gate.

In reply to inquiries "whether voters must sister in order to vote at the election on Tues-ty," The Thinum states that the Registry as a selection repealed, and no registry is required.

The platform of the Opposition-Know-Nothing party in Cook County consists of two planks: "To the victors belong the spoils—No American analysis."

Democratic party any number of times, Pennsylvania to fill ALLEN's place in the sy canvass. From thence Canr goes to New pread consternation among the TRLDEN alls, to whom is charged the killing of frequent opportunities of meeting. It is often useful, as at Princeton, for developing good boating material and assisting in the selection of a crew for an inter-collegiate race.

#### PERSONAL.

San Francisco swells wear the "Raiston hat." Dr. Holland lectured at St. Paul Thursday

G. E. Geraud, Paris, France, is a guest at the Col. Fred Layton, of Milwaukee, stops at the

Prof. A. A. Griffith, of Freeport, is at the George P. Lee, of Fond du Lac, is at the

T. B. Hotchkiss, of the Lake City (Ia.) Jour-

Sam Diston, of Philadelphia, the saw manufacturer, is at the Palmer."

George Earl, Assistant Postmaster-General. facturer, is at the Palmer."

Capt. J. P. Acker, of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, stops at the Pacific. Ben Butler is growing old fast. And they do say the poetical fellow is becoming fat. Supervising Custom-House Architect W. A. Potter left for Washington last night.

T. Braniff. President. and J. Shirley, Superintendent of Mexican Railway, are at the Pacific. Gen. Merritt, M. J. Ludington, and W. G. Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is having a red-hot time in his political canvass for a seal in the New York Assembly.

"A Life of Lord Byron," by the Spanish Professor and statesman Castelar, is announced by an American publishing firm.

Ruskin says little girls should not be informe that bees can sting; all that it is necessary to tell them is that bees make honey. This he calls

Hamilton Fish, Jr., is again running for the New York Assembly in Putnam County. He served a term two years ago, but was defeated last fall. Mr. J. P. Young, of the firm of Young &

Rowley, his wife, and Miss Staples, of New York, are en route for California, and will spend he winter there. Gov. Kellogg has reached New Orleans safely. and resumed the duties of his official position.

He is suffering somewhat from a severe cold contracted at Chicago. J. W. Musson, General Manager Canada Southern Fast Freight Line and H. D. Duvál, General Manager Great Western Dispatch South Shore Lane, are at the Sherman.

The Springfield Republican declares that the voman who holds up her skirts in the streets is as vulgar as the man who is constantly occupied in reefing the slack of his breeches.

Mr. John Morrissey's speeches at the New York political meetings are much admired, and it is thought he may eventually be induced to do gricultural fairs and camp-meetings. Since, in the world's eternal chorus, Some voices must be high and low,

Some voices must be high and low, Let those who like it bawl and bore us, But only in the things they know. Lord Houghton. A. Noil and A. Marneff, formerly of Paris and now of New York, agents for all the principal Tremont House, on a visit to their agent in this city, James H. Rice.

Victor Emmanuel has one of the finest sho armies in the world; even the uniforms of his troops are operatic; and the bersaglier look like so many Fra Diavolos. This from a correspondent of the Nation.

A fellow with an uncomfortable memory recofficial, lectured in Milwaukee last May on What I Know About Collecting the Rever Recent developments show that he knew far more than he told.

London Bridge is to be widened by the addition, on each side, of wrought-iron arched ribs, death one for the bummers. It concerns taxpages also. It will decide whether the tax-paytraffic, and footways on each side 11 feet 1 inch
was for, Mr. Tilton replied: "To give light to

A dissipated parent residing near Conneil Bluffs, Ia., gambled away his little girl, aged 5 'ears, at "seven-up," a few days ago. The winne v still has the child, and intends to bring her up i godly ways. So runs the story; but we like to know how the pious wir shoul. like to know how the pious winner hap-pened to be playing at cards with the drunken old father.

Von Bulo w was lately introduced to an amateur compos w in Boston by a mutual friend, who said: "Dr. Von Bulow, this gentleman has written an ot era and doesn't know authing about music." "Oh!" said Von Bulow, with an elevation of him thousands. elevation of his a moulders, "I know a gentleman who has written a everal operas and doesn't know snything about m. wic-Mr. Verdi."

Dr. Z. M. Humph rey, formerly pastor of the First Prespyterian ( hurch of Chicago, was in-stalled as Professoro. Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity at La to Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, last Wedner day night. The charge to the Professor was derivered by the Rev. G. M. Maxwell, of Cincinns ti. The subject of Dr. Humphrey's inaugural ddress was "History as a Record of Thought."

The newspaper correspondients who have been lispatched to write up the P, 'ince of Wales' tour in India will be left to make their own way to India and through India as i best they can. It will be strange if they do not g et ample revenge out of His Royal Highness in their letters home. An exception is made in favor of 'Dr. Russell, of the London Times, who is attached to the personal suite of the Prince.

The series of polytechnic enterta inments given this week by Prof. Pepper, in McCc \*mick's Hall, have not been attended, thus far, so well as they deserve. The miserable weather a nd the election excitement have conspired with o ther things to prevent a due popular appreciation to for Prof.
Pepper's efforts. This afternoon and evening will be the last of the series. The after noon entertainment will be peculiarly interestin, t to the young people of both sexes.

Ohve Harper, an interesting newspaper cor-respondent, has been described by an ambition as and admiring friend, who invaded her home in Philadelphia. Olive is said to be 32 years of age -not a beauty by any means; and, the public will be disappointed to learn, has a husband whom she adores. Her friend will be for the failure, we fancy, no friend. But it may do these irapertinent newspaper correspondents good to be impertinently written of once in a while.

The New York Nation protests against the posthumous puffing which Mr. Frederick Hudson, formerly managing editor of the New York Herald, is receiving. It recalls the fact that Mr. Hudson was a man without education and of hit. Hudson was a man without education and of little literary ability; and he served as Lieuten-ant under the elder Bennett when the position "required for the fulfillment of its duties the daily divestment of self-respect and of all the qualities which make life worth having."

The Harvard students who recently attempted to blow up University Hall with hitro-glycerin so or some other powerful fullminating powder; were only partially successful. Several hundred windows were broken, but the walls of the shifterm of the Opposition-Know-Nothing; Cook County consists of two planks; retores belong the spoils—No Americans; ty.

College has introduced the bump-time of the college boys are justly famous.

The Baptist Union, of New York, has made another faces attack on Dr. Howard Crosby, whom

ance and vice by his example. The trouble with Dr. Crosby is that he both preaches and practices moderate drinking, but not total abstinence. He is of good old Dutch stock, a man of the highest character for purity and learning, and was a few years ago the Moderator of the Presentation Geograph Assembly. His extension to byterian General Assembly. His standing is bove reproach.

Times have changed since the following in

Times have changed since the following inspired lyric first appeared in print:

And there's your land of Blue Laws,
Where deacons cut your har,
For fear your locks and tenets
Should not exactly square;
Where beer that works on Sunday
A penalty must pay,
While all is free and easy
In Mich-i-gan-i-a.
Mich-i-gan-i-a and the land of Blue laws have
almost changed places within forth years.

lmost changed places within forty years. The Rev. T. M. Dawson, of Oakland, Cal. whose various accomplishments as a speculator in stocks and womankind have made him noto-rious, recently made the trip from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands with the Lingards. He paid serious attentions to Miss Dickle, and had almost succeeded in entrapping the affections o that susceptible creature when full revelations concerning his antecedents were made. The Lingards thereupon cut his acquaintance, and, finding his ruling passion strong upon him, he wended his solitary way to the Society Islands, where doubtless he will find appropriate consols

Cors Pearl in Paris, has published a book en-titled "The Romance of an American Woman in Bussia." It is a history of her famous dismond adventure, and contains some of th letters written to her by her lover, the Grand Duke Nicholas. She brought with her from Russia a parchment creating her Grand Duchees, and a will of the Grand Duke in her favor, besides various curious manuscripts of Alexander I., of Nicholas, and of Peter the Great. The will and the parchment were purchased from her by the Russian Government for \$40,000, and she was offered \$50,000 for the Duke's love-letters.

The Iows courts have been struggling with some mighty questions of late. The Supreme Court of the State has decided that billiards when the loser pays for the game, is gambling, and an indictable offense; and the United States Court has enunciated the broad principle that one man may call another "the lineal descend ant of a temale cavine," or words to that effect ished for sending obscene matter through the mails. Now, we should like to know whether it is fair for one fellow to hit another in the small of the back in the ancient game of roley-boley, and whether a man ought not to be hanged for saying. "My father was a music-teacher, and he

Preparations are being made to place a statue of Grattan in front of Trinity College, in Dublin, between the college gate and the statue of King William. This locality will then have quite a group of remarkable statues—Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith, two beautiful works, within the College quadrangle; Thomas Moore, about a perch from the same spot, opposite a facade of the Bank of Ireland (the ugliest statue in Christendom); William Smith O'Brien, at Carliele Bridge; and William the Third and Henry Carisse Bridge; and white the Third and Henry Grattan, in friendly proximity before the "Irish Parliament House." On the centre of New Carlisle Bridge, which is about to be constructed the width of Sackville street, it is probable that a statue of O'Connell will be ultimately placed. The departure of the Prince of Wales for

India has one curious result on certain classes of property in England which has not been sufficiently noticed. It is well known that some leases are made to run for a number of lives; and the Prince of Wales' life has frequently been selected as a standard, for the reason that his death will immediately be known. Persons holding leases of this kind have been accustomed to protect themselves by insuring the Prince's life. Since the journey to India has been arranged they have received notice that the Prince's life will in the future be reckoned as extra-hazardous until he returns to England There is much characteristic grumbling among the property-owners interested.

A small piece of vanity on the part of Theodore Tilton, which may have escaped public at-tention in Chicago, and which certainly has not een noticed in the newspapers elsewhere, was carried on piers built over the present cut-waters. By this means 22 feet is added to the on the platform at McCormick Hall. When matter, after all, to lift up the light of one's countenance; a red curtain will do it. But it is a mystery why Mr. Tilton wants to have his countenance lighted up. After the afflictions he has passed through, and especially while he is discussing "The Problem of Life," he would be all the more interesting if his countenance should wear a ghastly pailor.

The Barnum of England is William Holland, manager of Surrey Theatre and proprietor of the famous North Woolwich Gardens, on the north bank of the Thames, 10 miles below Lonon Bridge. He is now about 85 years of age. Ten years ago he was left master of a fortune of \$100,000, gained by his father in the clothing trade. He is now estimated to be worth \$1,000,-000, all of which has been made by clever management of places of amusement. His North Woolwich Gardens are nightly thronged by people from the city; strict order is maintained; and the entertainments are of a high order. Holland has been giving a ten-day "Pretty Bar-maid Contest," each of the contestants having a little bar to herself, and soliciting votes from her friends and patrons. Prizes amounting to over \$600 will be given. As nearly all the bar-tenders in London are girls 16 to 26 years of age, the show is attractive, and draws immense

the show is attractive, and draws immense crowds.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—The Hon. Issae Mills, New York; Marsh Foley and S. N. Braithwaite, England; C. C. Taylor, Manchester, Eng.; John G. Croxton, Philadelphia; C. E. Cox, Quincy; W. H. Bishop, Toledo; Theodore F. Northup, New York; H. M. Sisson, Galesburg; George A. Ellis, Boston; W. H. Cole, New York; Gohn K. Judd, Northampton, Mass.; N. Trowbridge, Napoleon, O.; D. N. Trowbridge, Toledo, O.; George D. Gould, Molthen. "Grand Pacific—M. W. Moore, Belfast, Ireland; Thomas Garrett, London, Eng.; Judge R. W. Hanna, Indiana; the Ber, F. H. Wines, President State Board of Charities, Springfield; Dr. C. T. Wilbur Superintendent of State Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, Jacksonville; the Hon. Joseph H. Wellman, President of Rayelman Ine of Steamers; J. Moore, Ireland; C. Seasongood, Cinchnad; J. G. Fitzpatrick, New York; Capt. W. D. Rotinson, Buffalo. ... Trenant House—John Hare Powel, Newport, R. I.; J. I. Case, Racine; H. McCoy, Italtimore; Sammel I. Rows, Sheridan, III; R. W. Harkley, Boston; E. H. Pussey, Waterloo, N. Y.; Benjamin Adams, Iows; E. W. Norton and George Pheips, Camden, N. J.; B. W. Bansom, Baltimore; George W. Foots, New York; George W. Van Dusen, Bochester; H. J. Barber, Jr., Hartford; Col. Wells, Toronto... Shermon House—Gen. D. C. Marraud wife, Boston; A. J. Cooper, Milwankee; J. weph W. Rountree, New York; Col. J. M. Leighton, Ro theser; S. W. Rollins, Broodlyn; Col. Y. Cramer, Cin. unnati; the Hon. E. E. Ayer, Harvard, III; H. E. V. Addid, Bellairs, O.; William Shields, Newark, O.; J., Gelston, Balfast, Ireland; Thomas E. Graham, Garther House—J. C. Hoagland, Pt. Wayne, B. C. Crawell, Hamilton, Ont.; M. C. Frothingham, Poughlesgais, M. Y.; A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph.

GUIBORD'S BODY. MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 29.—Mr. Doutre had an interview to-day with the Mayor as to getting protection at the approaching burial of Guibord. The Mayor intimated that neither he nor the city police should go outside the city limits, and that as the Catholic cemetery was outside these limits they would not go there. Doutre then formally called upon the Mayor as a Justice of the Peace to do his duty as such, but the Mayor would give him no answer. Trouble is feared.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS. YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—A report received by the Secretary of War from Assistant Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, Medical Director Department of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, Oct. 25, announces that the progress of the yellow fever in that city up to the Edd, according to information had from the Board of Health, was as follows: Number of cases, 34; number of deaths, 46: There had been no freet.

#### FIRES.

Burning of a Four-Story Brick Structure on Canal Street Last Evening.

Loss on Building and Contents Estimated at \$20,000.

California Insurance Companies and the Virginia City Fire.

Yesterday's Miscellaneous Record

IN CHICAGO. BOUTH CANAL STREET, NEAR MADISON.
A destructive fire occurred last night at 9:30 o'clock, at Nos. 63 and 65 South Canal street, a few doors north of Madison, and the manner in which the flames lit up the heavens in the murky which the dames lit up the heavens in the murky atmosphere made it appear as if a repetition of former great conflagrations was imminent. The grand illumination had its effect on property-owners and others assembled in Farwell Hall, and in less than half an hour an immense assemblage of people was about the burning build-

ings.

The signal came from Box 321, and in fifteen minutes after Marshal Benner turned in a second alarm. Officer Smith, of the regular force, states that he first saw the flames issuing from the basement of No. 65, and promptly gave the signal.

signal.

THE BURNED BUILDINGS,
known as the Welch Block, were owned by F,
G. Welch, real-estate dealer, and were fourstory and basement brick structures, with a
frontage of 50 feet on the west side of Canal
street, and extending back to the alley. The
basement of No. 65 was used as an enginemore for supplying steam-power to mannbasement of No. 65 was used as an engineroom for supplying steam-power to manufacturing arms in the block, and it was
there that the fire undoubtedly originated,
and probably arose from the furnace connected
with the boiler, which was situated in the rear
part of the basement. The flames quickly
spie and throughout the whole of the rear portion
of the block. The woodwork of the whole
structure was cld and exposed, the upper floors
being unfinished so far as the walls and cellings
were concerned, and the fire therefore had full
play, and the mass of flame which lit up the sky
for miles around made rapid progress, and took
but little time to destroy the whole interior and
nearly all contained in it.

The well-directed efforts of the firemen had
the effect of

The well-directed efforts of the firemen had the effect of

PERVENTING THE SPREAD OF THE FIRE

to the adjoining old wooden shells on the south side of the burned building and the fine four-story brick block of P.F. W. Gates on the north side. In an hour after the fire broke out it was subdued, and only the brick walls left standing.

After the great fire of 1871, the Welch Block was occupied by many business-men, including lawyers, doctors, printers, dry-goods merchants, grocerymen, and others. It was from there A. N. Kellogg supplied his patent insides after his establishment was destroyed; the Hotel Reporter was printed on the second floor, and other enterprises conducted during the business excitement following the great fire of the age.

MR. DAYISON,

a partner of Mr. Welch, was present at the fire last night, and stated to a Thubung reporter that the block was valued at \$30,000, and there was an insurance of \$20,000 upon it, in ten different companies, in amounts of \$2,000 in each, but he was unable to give the names of the companies or the agents who represented them. The building was constructed about ten years ago. The total loss upon it will be about \$10,000, according to a hurried estimate. The large engine, furnace, and boiler in the basement was also the property of Mr. Welch, and was entirely destroyed.

large engine, furnace, and boiler in the basement was also the property of Mr. Welch, and was entirely destroyed.

OTHUR LOSSES.

The Lakeside Laundry, J. C. Sheldon proprietor, occupied the entire of the second floor of the block, and about thirty women were employed in it. Mr. Sheldon estimated his laundry fixtures and stock at \$4,000, and has insurance policies of \$1,000 each in the Lycoming of Pennsylvania, and the Citizens' of St. [Louis. A large quantity of finished and unfinished washing was on hand, and the numerous patrons of the establishment, which was one of the most extensive in the city, will have to forego their clean shirts for Sunday or buy new ones.

The Whitney Manufacturing Company occupied the third floor in the manufacture of carraige-wheels, and suffered a loss amounting (estimated) to about \$3,000. A number of men were emoloyed by the Company. No one representing the business dould be found, and, therefore, the insurance, if any, was not learned.

The first floor of No. 63 was occupied by C. Kaestner & Co., as a mill-furnishing establishment. As none of the gentlemen owning the stock were present, its value could not be ascertained, but it was reported at \$4,000, and fully insured. Some mill machinery in the back part of the store was entirely destroyed, while the mill-stones and portable mills in front were uniquired. The loss will reach about \$1,500 or \$2,000.

The fourth floor was used as a last factory by

tainly.

The condition of the local insurance companies, as near as can be ascertained, is as follows: The Firemen's Fund locae within \$75,000, and will pay, probably: the Union loses about \$10,000; the California, \$8,000; the Commercial, with \$200,000 paid up capital, probably loses over \$100,000; the Home Mutual, with a capital of \$300,000, two-thirds paid up, loses, it is currently stated, from \$150,000 to \$200,000, the officials say less; the State Investment Company, with a paid-up capital of \$200,000, loses over \$100,000.

OTHER FIRES NEAR ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 29.—Lightning struck a barn 4 miles south of this city belonging to

a barn 4 miles south of this city belonging to
Judge Lawrence. Before adequate assistance
could reach it it burned to the ground, with 400
bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of oats. Loss
about \$2,000; no insurance.

NEAR ROLLAND, MICH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 29.—During a heavy
thunder-storm this afternoon, a barn filled with
grain belonging to Mrs. Siebelink, in Fillmore
Township, 6 miles south of here, was struck by
lightning and burned. Total loss.

POLITICAL LIBEL SUIT. POLITICAL LIBEL SUIT.

NEW FORK, Cet. 29.—Late yesterday afterpoon an order of arrest was issued by Police-Justice Duffy against the editors of the Times, on the complaint of James T. King, the Tammany nomines for the Legislature. The Times thus morning says that Keliy or his Tammany tools may apply for orders of arrest against the editors of newspapers three days before the election, and thus endeavor to eilence all adverse criticism of him or his creatures, but if he supposes that this course will induce the people to turn out and vote for him next Tuesday, he will find himself miserably deceived. The public know what the Times has risked in their behalf refore to-day, and we are quite consent to place our

New York. Oct. 29.—Messra. Jones & Jennings, the proprietors and editors of the Times, gave bail to-day in \$1,000 in the libel suit instituted by James T. King, a Tammany candidate for the Assembly.

#### SPORTING.

BASE BALL.

THE ROSTONS DEPEATED BY THE HARTPORDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Hartrond, Ct., Oct. 29.—The Hartfords won their first game from the Bostons in this city today, after a very exciting game. The Bostons were sent to the bat, and scored two unearned runs through as error by Burdock, but the Hartfords scored three, two of which were earned on base hits by Mills, Burdock, Remsen, and York, while O'Rourke and Manning's two-basers gave the Bostone one earned run. The Hartfords being blanked, errors by Allison and Cummings gave the Bostons three runs in the fords being blanked, errors by Ailison and Cummings gave the Bostons three runs in the third. A two-base hit by Allison in the sixth, and an error by Barnes gave the Hartfords another run. The Bostons scored another in the seventh on errors and Mo-Vey's base hit, and the Hartfords then tackled Spalding for four base hits and four runs, two earned, giving them the lead again. The eighth inning was begun, but, owing to darkness, the umpire called it, it being impossible to see the ball. In the field Barnes played superbly for the Bostons. MoVey pitched the first five innings, and Spalding the rest. Cummings pitched for the Hartfords—the first game that he has faced the Bostons play to-morrow in Boston for the iast time this year. Following is the score: HABTPORDS. |R|B|P|A|E|| BOSTONS. |R|B|P|A|E

Burdock, 3b. 1 1 5 2 1 Wright, a.s... 1 1 1 2 Mills, 1 b... 1 3 6 0 0 Barnes, 2 b... 2 1 4 5 2 1 Wright, a.s... 1 2 1 2 1 Mills, 1 b... 1 3 6 0 0 1 Leonard, 1 fr. 1 0 2 0 York, 1 h... 2 3 1 0 2 0 Rourke, 1 b... 1 2 6 0 Perguson, 5 b... 1 1 1 1 0 MeV p, p.... 2 3 0 1 Recuson, c. f. 0 1 4 0 0 Spaiding, c. f. 0 1 1 2 Recuson, c. f. 0 1 4 0 0 Spaiding, c. f. 0 1 1 2 Carey, a.s... 2 3 5 3 0 1 Cummings, p. 1 1 0 1 1 Manning, r. f. 0 1 1 0 Totals ..... 9 14 21 8 9 Totals ..... 8 19 21 12 1 Earned runs-Harifords, 4: Bostons, 1. Prest base on errors-Harifords, 5: Bostons, 4. Left on bases—Has thoras, 6: Rostons, 6. Time of pame—One hour and thirty minutes.

THE TURF. THE WASHINGTON BACES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—At the Drivin Park to-day, the first race was a 2-mile dash, for a purse of \$350, the winner of the first mile

for a purse of \$350, the winner of the first mile to get \$100. Gen. Harney won the race, Burgoo coming in second, and Donnybrook third. Time, 3:41½.

The second race, mile heats, eight starters, was won by Harkaway. First Chance second, Century third. Time, 1:49½, 1:48½, 1:59¾. First Chance won the first heat.

The 4-mile dash was won by Ozark, beating Nettie Norton by 150 yards. Busy Bee third. Time, 7:40.

#### RAILROAD NEWS.

THE WEST WISCONSIN.
A reporter of THE TRIBUNE, having heard that proceedings had been commenced in the Su-preme Court of Wisconsin against the West Wis-consin Railway Company to enforce the pre-visions of the Potter law, called at the office of

visions of the Potter law, called at the office of the President of the Company in this city, Mr. H. H. Porter, and learned that he was at the Company's principal office in Hudson, Wis. A visit to that gentleman was made by the next train, over the great "Elroy "route, and he was found quite willing to communicate such information as he had on that subject.

Reporter—I understand that a suit has been commenced by the State authorities against your Company to enforce the Potter law. Are you willing to give me for The Transurs such information as you may have on this subject?

Mr. Porter—Certainly. You see, we have charged more on lumber and grain in certain places than the Potter and Quimby laws permit. Gov. Taylor feels obliged, I suppose, to enforce the law against us, and he has directed the Attorney-General to obtain an injunction from the Supreme Court, compelling us to conform to the law.

the Supreme Court, compelling us to conform to the law.

Reporter—What proceedings will you take in consequence of this action of the Governor?

Mr. Porter—Our attorneys are now here, engaged in preparing our defense. They advise us that, whatever may be the effect of the law upon others, it is clearly unconstitutional and void, as applied to our Company.

Reporter—How can the law be void as to one company and in force as to others?

Mr. Porter—I don't say it is in force as to any company. On the contrary, I believe it is void as to all. I am sure it is as to our Company, because experience shows that we cannot earn

as to all. I am sure it is as to our company, because experience shows that we cannot earn money enough under these laws to keep our road in repair. We have been running under these Potter rates for one year. We have been as economical as possible in our operating, and have got as much business as we could, and we don't have not money enough to keep our road from depreciating on our hands. We have carried as mill-stones and portable mills in front were unit jured. The loss will reach about \$1,500 or \$2,000.

The fourth floor was used as a last factory by Ingraham & Co., who had a large quantity of material and finished work destroyed. They loss is estimated at \$3,000, and insurance not known, but reported ample. Ten or fifteen men were employed by the firm.

W. F. Noye & Son occupied the store of No. 65 as a mill-trunishing place, similar to that of Kaestner's. Their loss was estimated at about \$1,500. The stock was valued at \$4,000, and about \$1,500. The stock was valued at \$4,000, and statistic place in the store of No. 80 and the result of the month of Kaestner's. Their loss was valued at \$4,000, and statistic place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place, similar to that of Kaestner's. Their loss was catimated at about \$1,500 or Their control of the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place, similar to that of Kaestner's. Their loss was catimated at about \$1,500 or Their control of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place, similar to that of Kaestner's. Their loss was catimated at \$0,000, and insurance of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place, similar to that of Kaestner's. Their loss was catimated at about \$1,500 or Their control of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing place in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing and the result in the store of No. 80 as a mill-trunishing and t

line, and injurious to the State as well as to the Company.

Mr. Porter—Carizinly it would; but what do the demagogues who have worked up this state of things care for that? They want to be elected this year, and this war on railroads is the present available hobby.

SOUTHERN ROAD FOR SALE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—In the United States
Circuit Court, this morning, the case of Wilmer and others, first mortgage bondholders
against the Atlantic & Richmond Air Line Railagainst the Atlantic of memora are line saferoad Company, decided in favor of the plaintift, and decree that the trustees shall sell the entire property. The first mortgage amounts to \$4,948,000, and the secured interest unpaid to date is about \$700,000. The road extends from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., 265 miles,

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Special Disrotch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—In the case of the County of St. Louis, which yesterday filed a petition of involuntary bankruptoy against the Missouri Pacific Railroad, United States District Judge Treat issued an order to-day requiring the rail-way company to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts. Nov. 6 has been set for hearing the case.

CINCINNATI & MARTINSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—Officiate of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad to-day examined the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, operated by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, under lease, with a view to purchase. If the sate is effected the road will undoubtedly be extended to Terre Haute.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' ASSOCIATION. S New York, Oct. 29.—The Bailroad Conductors' Association, has chosen J. W. Seymour Presi-dent for the ensuing year; John C. Blood and S. M. Hibbard Vice-Presidents, and Joseph; P. Culbertson Tressurer and Secretary.

RAILROAD PROJECTS IN IOWA.

Special Departed to The Crescop Probuse.

DES MOINES, Is., Oct. 29.—A company bas been organized at Webster City to consuruet a narrow-gange road from that place to flicts.

Pails, A preliminary survey will be made a

once to Rutland, in Humbolds County. This is really an extension of the narrow-gauge road from this city to Ames, and will supply a rich and productive country which needs a railroad. It is a fact that the road from here to Ames is the only north-sad-south road in the State which pays expanses. Another project is to build a road from Chari-ton, in Lucas County, to Indianoia, to connec-with the Chicago, Book Island & Pacific Road. Surveys have been made, and the farmers along the route are desirons to investment

IRAILROAD OFFICES AT FAIRBURY.

Showist Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Oct. 29.—An important decision, affecting and greatly exciting this place, has been resched jointly by the Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company and Receiver Hepkins, of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road, and approved by Judge Drummond's Court. By this the depot and office of the former road is to be removed from the Fairbury House, in the east, to the Livingston House, in the west end of town, to form a Union Depot on the end of town, to form a Union Depot on the grounds of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, with the Livingston House as the dining-house of both roads, and the location of all the offices. This will gratify the traveling public. Terrible objurgations emanate from the east end, as the chief feature of the place for years has been this destructive local feature.

CHANGES HANDS,
Bangon, Me., Oct. 29.—B. E. Smith of Columbus, Ohio, the only surviving trustee named in the mortgage deed of the Consolidated European & North American Bailway, has taken possession of the road.

#### CASUALTIES.

DECAPITATION,
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Sr. Louis, Oct. 29.—A terrible accident occurred this morning in the Indianapolis & St. Louis freight yard in East St. Louis, which caused the death of an old and respected citizen, John A. Whipple, aged 70 years. He left his home at about 8 o'clock, was seen to walk down to the Indianapolis & St. Louis freight yard, and, haif an hour later, freight yard, and, haif an hour later, his mutilated body was found on a switch-track by Michael Huzey, the watchman in the yard. His head was entirely severed from his body, and both arms broken. How the accident occurred could not be learned, but it is supposed that the switch-train backed over him without anybody on the train seeing him. He was nearly dead, and was probably struck unawares. The body when discovered presented a shocking appearance. So complete was the terrible work of the iron wheels, that the separation of the parts was as perfect as if performed by the knife of a surgeon. The head was found inside the rails, little mutilated. The body was lying outside the track some distance removed from the head, and also little mutilated.

BAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The me the Panama steamer Montana says a bark of about 600 tons, supposed to be the Martin, of Boston, dismantled and water-logged, drifted on Boston, dismantled and water-logged, dirited on the beach about 17 miles northward of Manza-niello, on the 15th inst. The bark was loaded with Oregon pine. The cabin was searched, and no papers of any kind were found. The capetan was marked. "The Martin, of Boston." The main deck was covered with barnacles.

CYCLONE IN EGYPT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 20.—A furious rain, wind, and lightning storm, passed over this vicinity about 9 o'clock to-night. No material damage was done as far as heard now.

At Belleville hail fell, and several houses blown over and burned, being struck by lightning.

At Centralia the roof of a large brick mill was blown off.

A SAD EVENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A Binghamton (N. Y.)
dispatch says: "While a party of six persons
were boating on the Susquehanns River at Unadilla day before yesterday, the boat upset and
all were precipitated into the water. Maurice
Goodrich and his wife, of Worcester, N. Y., and
Mr. Morehouse and his wife, of Unsailla, were
drowned. The Goodriches were on their wedding trip." PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 29.—This afternoon, as a man named Small was riding in a wagon on

commercial street, near the railroad wharf, he saw two children playing on the track, and a train backing down on them. He sprang from the wagon to rescue the children and succeeded in doing so, but was himself run over by the train and killed. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 29.—The dwelling-house of

burned yesterday. Coleman Mason, one of the inmastes, was unable to escape from the burning house, and was nearly burned to a crisp before the flames were put out. He lived seven hours in terrible agony before he died. THREE CHILDREN BURNED.
CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.—An Athens, Ohio special says one Krumsley, a colored man, with his wife and infant, left three small children alone while they started to town this evening. The house took fire, burning the children to death. Supposed to be caused by the overturn-ing of a lamp by the children.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 29.—The boiler in the basket-factory of Stowel, Loomis & Stuart, at South Haven, exploded this afternoon and was thrown 20 rods. The engineer was slightly hurt. Damage, \$3,000.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribura.

Rocarona, Ill., Oct. 29.—The lightning this afternoon struck a dwelling-house near the Fair Grounds, and badly burt some of the inmates. The house is occupied by a family named Redfield. CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.
CLEYELAND, O., Oct. 29.—William Jones, aged about 23, a brakeman on the A. & G. W. R. R., was killed this afternoon while coupling cars.
Deceased was a resident of this city and un-

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 29.—A. G. Whipple, 70 years old, and deaf, was run over and killed by a switching engine in the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad freight yard at East St. Louis to-day. His head was severed from his body.

### INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Smoky Hall River.
Special Dispatch to The Cheese Tribune.
Kansas Citt, Mo., Oct. 29.—The news from RANKAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—The news from the frontier in regard to Indian troubles is getting more and more exciting. News was received in this city to-night of more fighting. The Indians who drove Company G, of the cavalry, from their quarters on Tuesday, made an attack on Gen. Carr's command while in camp on the Smoky Hill River yesterday morning, and succeeded in driving the troops from their quarters with the loss of one soldier killed and one badly wounded. More troops are on the way to the scene of action from Fort Hays. The Indians are known to be Cheyennes, and seem to be trying to work their way south towards the Indian Nation. The dispatches received in this city to-day state that, after the fight yesterday, the Indians left the country for the South.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Bosrow, Oct. 20.—I have used less than a bottle.
The dandruff, and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition.

A. A FULLER. pears strong and healthy, and determined to grow.

D. T. Minwiss.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1871.—Since the recent mes of your "Coccains," my previously baid hand has been covered by a immuniant growth of helt. I had siveny attempted your propaction as a drawing, incoving many pearson who reproduct it work light you much had not been county to be a six of the county of th

PIANOS, FURS. &c. Martin's Special Bargain 154 STATE-ST. NEW AND ELEGANT PLANUFORTES

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. ELEGANT NEW PIANU.

RLEGANT NEW PIANU.

RLEGANT NEW PIANO.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS

THESE INSTRUMENTS

are strictly first-classe in every particular,
and are bully warenated for five years.

WE BUY ONLY FOR

AND CONTROL OF THE STREET OF THE STREET

\$20.000 Worth new and fashionable Bought at Sheriff's cale,

comprising stylish sets of SEAL-SKIN LYNX, MINE, OTTER, MARTER, in grast variety.

Half usual prices.
Half usual pr

GROCERIES

ins—Valencia, new, y b. uns, Layers, 25—b box, y up—Standard 5 gal. keg... iocs—Flaks, best, y b... TEAS Japan—60, 60, Standard, 6 h..... Colong—35, 50, 60, Standard, Gunpowder—35, 50, 60, 75, Standard, Young Hyon—60, 69, 75, Standard, English Breakfast—50, 60, Staudard English Breakfast—50, 60, Stauda Presserved Ginger, © jar. Sardines—Bonoless Penaures, ½ Oil—Lynch Frore's Olive, quarts. Salmon—Booth's 1 in cans, © dos. Salmon—Booth's 2 in cans, © dos Salmon—Booth's 2 in cans, © dos

J. HICKSON 167 South Clark-st.,

FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN

RETAILED for CASH at WHOLEBALE PRICES, by the GOLDEN EAGLE

CLOTHING STORE, Nos. 136 & 138 Madison, and 144 Clark-st-ONE PRICE, PLAIN FIGURES. PANTALOONS.

CASH versus CREDIT. CHICAGO PANTS WAREHOUSE,

510 & 512 WEST MADISON-ST. MABEY & PRALL, Merchant Tailors, CHICAGO PANTS are warranted all wool, well shrunk, well trimmed, newest goods, best workmanship, perfect fit,

89.00 A PAIR. STOVES. STOVES

If you want anything in the line of Stoves, examine the "New Superb Parlor," "Superb Bange," with Elevated Closet, and "Superb Cook Stove." You will find the largest assortment and lowest prices in the city.

JOHN D. MACLEAN,

308 State-st., Chicago. OIL TANKS. WILSON & EVENDER'S OIL TANKS, MEASURING PUMP, 47 & 49 West Lake St.
CHICAGO.
IF Send for Catalogue.
Manufacturers of

EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS. DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

The copartmership of ERNST STOCK & RIGO, in the Grecery and Salcon business has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Ernst Stock will collect all outstanding claims of said firm and pay all liabilities thereof, and will continue the same business in the same place, on his account.

Dated Chicago, Oct. 28, 1878.

EMIL STOCE.

SIGHT BY PROCEEDS BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACI inited to all sights by inspection at MANA san, 88 Madison-st, (Tribune Building).

ELASTIC TRUSS. Common prudence requires examination of the Medic Treas, which gently pressue account the body as related to repoure day and night till oursel. Such sail; circulars free.

C. J. REED, 505 Basis—t., Chingo.

DENTISTRY. VITALIZED ATE

French Dramatists Compete for Play Founded on the American Revolution.

How an Adventurous American Beauty Upset Parisian Society.

Ledechowski to Be Banished on His Release from His German Prison.

Reported Massacre of Christians by Turks on the Dalmatian Border.

A Daughter Born to the Duchess of Edinburg.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—In the competition announced ast April for a drama based on the American Revolution, sixty-seven manuscripts of plays have been sent to Theodore Michaelts. Several leading French dramatists have contributed, and

number of the productions are of a high order of merit.

BUFFET AND THE BONAPARTITE.

The Journal de Paris (Orleanist) denies that it. Buffet favors the Bonapartists. It announces that at the commencement of the session of the Assembly the Minister will deal with the Bonapartist pretensions as they deserve.

A PARIS SCANDAL.

London Tones.

Paris, Cot. 11.—For the last few days the French papers have been making a great fussion to about a book which, after causing much excitement in Paris, bids fair to become the theme of niversal scandal. A lady of Transatlantic origin and of a wandering humor, after laving run all over the New World and the Old, arrived ome years ago in Russia, where she settled for ome time. There she attracted the notice of a coung Prince very near the throne of Russia, who fell in love with her. All the high society of Russia began to give signs of that respectful rariosity with which it is the custom in Russia o observe the doings of the reigning family. The Prince's prodigalities were enumerated, the uxury of the lady was recounted, and attempts were made to penetrate the mystery which survounded the lovers. It coxed out that violent seems of jealousy were enacted from time to sime between them: that, when the Prince raveled, he sent long confidential letters to he lady, in which picturesque descriptions were mingled with love, and love with politics; and finally a terrible scandal burst on the Russian Capital, and spread thence to the whole of Europe. It was said, among other hings, that the Prince had stolen some family swels, diamonds from the statue of a saint, and that he had contracted large debts. The Emeror of Russia himself interfered, irritated by an action which he considered both a crime and humiliation. The young Prince was set down a mad, and treated as such. The lady, after pening arrested and questioned, left the country, other willingly or unwillingly, but at all events withing herself beyond the reach of the Russian police.

connement. The papers soon after amounced the publication of a volume due to the pen of the heroine of the St. Petersburg scandal herself. The book was merely the detailed account of the relations of the authoress with the Prince-her meeting with him, the liation, and finsily, the letters written by the Prince on his travels and during the Khiva expedition, in which the Prince held a position suitable to his princely rank. I have not, of course, the intention of analyzing this cruel work, in which the unhealthy curiosity of the world is gratified by being offered the spectacle of the enthusiasm of a young man driven mad by passion. I wish merely to mention that this book, with the interest reflected on it by the old story of the diamonds and the more recent one of the thief who played the lover, drew to the authoress the noisy and excited attention of the world of Paris, who crowded to look at her whenever, at her accustomed hour, she drove round the lake in a Russian turn-out, which made her completions to all the babitness of the Bois de Boulogne. Henceforward the lady had won the relebrity to which she seemed to aspire, and it is afirmed that her drawing-rooms were incumbered with visitors who flocked round her to get a near view of such a famous specimen of the fair sex of America. Next, only two days ago, the papers announced that by order of the police, the book, which had been printed in Belgium, had been seized at the bookseller's, and that the copies which had escaped seizure were being sold at 100 francs. Then, as if not to allow the overheated curiosity of the public to cool, we were informed that the authoress of the seandal had been expelled from France and had gone to England, where English papers had made her rich offers for the purchase of the important papers she still possessed.

These last particulars are erroneous. In the first place, though it is true that a decree of ex-

VON ARNIM TO BE CASHIFERED.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A special from Berlin states that the Imperial Government is about to formally cashier Count You Arnim from the public

LEDOCHOWSEI TO BE BANISHED. LONDON, Oct. 38—7 s. m.—A dispatch from Berlin reports that Archbishop Ledochowski will be expelled from Germany as soon as his term of

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CHAMBERS.

BELGRADE, Oct. 29.—A decree has been issued by Prince Milano adjourning the sittings of the Skuptschina one month at the request of the

aembers. St. Peterseura, Oct. 29.-The Official Gazette says, in view of the distrustfulness of the people in the promised Turkish reform, steps must be taken by foreign cabinets to strengthen confidence so as to enable the Ports to fulfill its

CHRISTIANS MURDERED.

London, Oct. 30—6 a. m.—A special from Vienna says it is reported there that the Turks murdered sixty Christians in Bihaoza, a fortified town near the Dalmatian frontier.

THE TURKISH BOND EXCITEMENT IN THE LONDON

THE TURKISH BOND EXCITEMENT IN THE LONDON MONEY-MARKET.

Pailadeiphia Press.

London, Oct. 9.—The scene on 'Change yesterday is described as exceedingly exciting. A resistlesh panic took possession of the whole market. Turkish securities fell with appalling rapidity. Nothing, indeed, stood firm but the Massachusetts loan, which was all taken in a moment, and if it had been larger it would have been likewise instantly absorbed. The Turkish and Egyptan stocks were for a time unsalable. Then came a reaction, which was followed by another collapse. The corn market has been steadily rising, which is a very good indication for the United States. The money article of the Times tries to stop the panic; the other papers of this morning (Saturday) go so far as to demand the interference of the Governments of Europe in regard to Turkey. It is clear that something must be done at once. Nothing, in fact, but the known designs of Russia against the Ottoman Porte, would prevent such a partition of the Turkish Empire as would close out her constant drafts upon European excital and confidence.

close out her constant drafts upon Europea capital and confidence.

HOW TURKEY HAS ECOME EMBARRISSED. How Turkey has become emparassed.

London Pimes.

The main cause of the embarassment is the ease with which Turkey has been able to borrow money. Her expenditure was comparatively small before the Crimean War, because she was then content with a form of government which, if very bad, was also very cheap. No Ottoman Minister then thought of public works. The cost of police was as trivial as the institution itself. The army was small, badly fed, poorly clothed, irregularly paid, and therefore far from costly. The enormous expense of ironclade still lay in the future. The Porte was, of course, in a state of financial embarrassment, but it resorted only to the rude expedients of debasing the coin and issuing an inconvertible of course, in a state or insurant embarrasements, but it resorted only to the rude expedients of debasing the cein and issuing an inconvertible paper currency. The revenue was so small that it imperiously checked the extravagance of the Palace. But everything was changed as if my magic when Turkey entered into the community of European nations, when the Great Powers encouraged her to develop her resources, and when she found how much more casy it was to negotiate loans than to raise taxes. Her expenditure then mounted swiftly, and the waste has been reckless. As fast as one loan was spent another was raised, and there have been no fewer than fourteen in about twenty years. The modest demand for £3,000,000, with which she began in 1854, had grown in 1865 to a call for £36,000,000, and last year her necessities impelled her to ask for £40,000,000. Thus she has pited up a debt of more than £180,000,000 in twenty years, and she has to reard nearly half her revenue in paying her than useless, to supply the means of rictous waste and to pay the creditors of the Empire. The Porte, in fact, has been systematically living beyond its means, borrowing money everywhere to gratify its extravagance, and then borrowing again to pay the interest on the loans already raised. As fast as one amount has become due, another has been borrowed to pay for the first. Such advances could be obtained only at a very high rate of interest, and thus the real sums obtained by Turkey have been far less than those she has promised to pay. Still, she has obtained an enormous sum, and by far the greater part of its represented by nothing whatever. It is as clean gone as if it had been fining into the sea.

APPEAL OF MICHAEL, THE GREEK METROPOLITAN OF SERVIA, TO ALL CHEISTIAN NATIONS OF

made by passion. I what merely to mention of the third who placed the lover, drow to the same of the third who placed the lover, drow to the assertion of the who placed the lover, drow to the same of the same o

best sons are falling, while the wounded are counted by thousands, and the children, crying for bread, seek a shelter in the forest, or on foreign soil in Servia, Montenegro, and Anstria-Hungary. Brethren, help us; help us you who are the fortunate and true children of Christian freedom and civilization! We turn to you who have a heart for the unfortunate; who are filled with benevolence for suffering brethren; for brethren who seek to be rescued from annihilation by every possible sacrifice. Aid us quickly with a strong arm, Make haste with your gift; for as the Turkish scimitar to the champions, such is the hard winter in the forest and abroad to the aged and children, the want of a bite of bread. Notwithstanding State policy, Christian love for our fellow-men has always found an outlet in all centuries and in every possible form of well-doing. Remember mere especially also the words of our Savior: "Whatsoever ye have done to the least one of these, ye have done it unto me."

CONFLICTING REPORTS. London, Oct. 29 .- The Carlist Committee in this city publish the following: "The Carlis General Perula gained an important victory at Lumbier, in Navarre, on the 23d instant, routing the force of the Alfonsoists, consisting of 30 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry and 36 guns. The Carlists force consisted of 5 and \$6 guns. The Carlists force consisted of 5 battalions of infantry, 2 squadrons of cavalry, and 8 guns. The Alfonsist losses were heavy. According to the Alfonsist accounts, the main body of the Carlists attacked General Peina's position at Lumbier, but were easily repulsed." SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATE S.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The Epoca states that the Spanish Cabinet recently discussed its reply to the Washington note, which tends to determine the relations of Spain and America so as to enable the American Government to present to Congress detailed accounts of its international relations.

CREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Duchess of Edinburg

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Kaltengell & Campbell, merchants of this city, bave failed. Their lia-bilities are stated to be \$2,000,000.

THE CATTLE DISEASE. are rapidly diminishing, and many districts are entirely free from distemper. The worst incon-veniences which were felt are now at an end.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Attorney-General Sir Richard Baggalay has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, created by the Judiciature act. His elevation to the Bench creates a vacancy in Parliament for Mid-Surrey.

A BANKBUPT FINANCIER. St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.-Dr. Strousberg, the noted railway contractor and financier, has been ing documents in connection with his failure

were found in his possession.

Viexna, Oct. 29.—Bankrupley proceedings against Dr. Strousberg have been commenced

here.

Bergin, Oct. 29.—It is reported that bank-ruptoy proceedings have also been taken in this city against Dr. Strousberg, the railway contractor.

A Vienna dispatch says Dr. Strousberg's liabilities will amount to 25,000,000 guilders. JAPAN AND CHINA.

YOROHAMA, Oct. 11,—Events in Corea point t the possibility of speedy hostilities, though the Japanese Government is still rigidly eilent. Japanese men-of-war were fired upon from a Corean fort, near the Capital, and, according to

Corean fort, near the Capital, and, according to a report considered authentic, though not yet fully confirmed, a landing was effected, and the fort and the neighboring village were destroyed. A great effort is being made to restore the national finances.

Secret gatherings of political conservatives in Kisto are attracting notice, as many high officials of the old regime are participating.

Great preparations are making for an unprecedented display of Japanese productions at the Philadelphia Centennial.

The American Bishop Williams, whose Diocese formerly embraced China and Japan, is now restricted to Japan alone.

The American Bishop Williams, whose Diocese formerly embraced China and Japan, is now restricted to Japan alone.

CHINA.

Hong Kong, Oet. S. and Shanghai, Oct. 2.—
The question of the unsettled difficulty between China and England continues to occupy attention. Numerous rumors come from Peking, the most serious of which declare that Mr. Wade would positively withdraw if all his demands were not granted by Sept. 28. Although China has already consented to accede to the general requirements, strong objections are still urged to compliance with the new British commercial exactions, on the ground that the effort to bene-nis the traders by actions growing out of a po-litical assassination is unjustifiable and inde-cent. If further complications arise, it is well this cause.

Additional disturbances on a small scale between the natives and foreigners in various localities are reported.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 29.—The morning session of the Evangelical Alliance was taken up with the Sunday question. Papers were read by the Rev. Dr. Valentine, of the Lutherian Church, Gettysburg, and by Prof. Hopkins, of the Anburn Theological Seminary. The latter presented the Continental view of the subject. An animated discussion by the Rev. Mr. Atterbury, the Rev. H. D. Gause, Dr. Samson, and others followed, the morning session being prolonged for the purpose.

In the afternoon, papers were presented by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Newark, N. J., on "Sunday-schools," and by Dr. John Cotton Smith, of New York, and Dr. E. S. Taylor, of Brooklyn, on "Religion in the Common Schools."

The evening was devoted to the closing exercises of the Conference. Letters of greeting and sympathy with the Alliance were read from President Potter, of the Union College; President Potter, of the Union College; President Potter, of the Northwestern University; Canon Baldwin, of Montreal; Bishop Simoson, and others. Dr. Washburne spoke of the future work of the Alliance.

The farewell address was made by Dr. R. P. Rogers, of New York, and responded to by President Brunot, the Rev. Dr. Brooks, and the Rev. S. F. Covell, of this city.

The whole Conference then rose and, after reciting together the Lord's Prayer and Apostles' creed, were dismissed with a benediction by Dr. Washburne. The interest and attendance continued unabated to the close.

CHURCH UNION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 29.—Up to the present time two Presbyterian Churches have existed here, embracing the Old and New School doctiones. Both were scarcely able to properly support themselves. The New School have a magnificent church, for which they are chicago industried the Potter.

trines. Both were scarcely able to properly support themselves. The New School have a magnificent church, for which they are
chiefly indebted to B. F. Allen. Several attempts have been made to
unite the churches into one, but without success until now, when a Committee has been appointed to arrange terms of union. The pastor
of the New School has resigned and left the
aity. It is probable the New School will sheeth

trines. Both were scarcely able to properly support themselves. The New School have a magniferent church. for which they are chiedy indebted to B. P. Allen. Beveral attempts have been made to unite the churches into one, but without success that in one, where a Committee has been appointed to arrange terms of union. The pastor of the New School has resigned and left the city. It is probable the New School will absorb the Old.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church concluded its session this evening, after accomplishing the object for which it convened, that of creating two Bishops, one for the Diocese of Chica, and the other for the Diocese of Africa. The Bev. Samuel T. J. Schereschewsky was elected Bishop of China, and the other for the Diocese of Africa. The Bev. Samuel T. J. Schereschewsky was elected Bishop of China, and the other for the Diocese of Africa. The Bev. Samuel T. J. Schereschewsky was elected Bishop of China, and the Rev. Dr. W. J. Clarke, of Georgia, Bishop of Africa. After the transaction of some routine business, the House adjourned sine die.

NEBRASKA CONGREGATIONALISTS.

OMERICAN WIS, Oct. 29.—The Switz school of China, and the other for the Diocese of China, and the other for the Diocese of Africa. The Bev. Samuel T. J. Charter the transaction of Some routine business, the House adjourned sine die.

NEBRASKA CONGREGATIONALISTS.

OMERICAN WIS, Oct. 29.—The Switz school will absorb the Old.

ANN Aminos. Milch., Oct. 29.—The severest throughout the school will also the Business of Sold and China and the other for the Diocese of Africa. The Bev. Special Diopatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LABALE, III, Oct. 29.—A terrific thunder storm brise upon this city at 4:15 this afternoon. The surface proposed to the Season, and an immense quantity of rain fell. The storm lasted three-cents.

SAN FRANCISCO LIBEL-SUIT.

FAN FRANCISCO LIBEL-SUIT

plaintiffs could not compel an investigation the affairs of the bank, or the c duct of its affairs. It was the d

WASHINGTON.

The Chicago Custom-House Superintendency—More Fast Mail Trains.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, Oct 29.—Supervising Architect Potter telegraphed Secretary Bristow to-day, recommending the immediate appointment of Mr. Burling as Superintendent of the Custom-House. This decision was reached after consultation with those deemed best competent to judge, and the Secretary at once confirmed the nomination, and telegraphed Mr. Potter.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was chiefly occupied in the consideration of heads of reports of the various Secretaries. The President was put in possession of the substance of all the important portions.

The full schedule of the two fast mail-trains to be put on next Monday by the Baltimore &

portant portions.

The full schedule of the two fast mail-trains to be put on next Monday by the Baltimore & Onio Road for Chicago and Cincinnati is as follows: The morning train leaves Washington at 6:20, arrives at Cincinnati at 8:30 a.m., and Chicago 8:50. The evening train leaves Washington at 5:15 p. m., arrives at Cincinnati at 2 p. m., and Chicago at 8:30. There will be three fast trains Eastward from Chicago, leaving the latter point at 9:20 a. m., 5:35 p. m., and 8 a. m., arriving at Washington respectively at 1 p. m., 9:25 p. m., and 7:20 a. m. From Cincinnati there will be two trains, leaving at 5 p. m. and 11 p. m., arriving in Washington at 1 p. m. and 9:25 p. m.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western to day notified the Department that it would take up a fast mail at Toledo at night, and put it in St. Louis at 11:10 p. m. the next day, making the same time as the Pennsylvania Road. Officials at the Post-Office Department claim that among the advantages of the fast trains should be reckoned the general quickening of passenger time on through express trains. Sunt. Bangs will soon issue complete schedule of the arrival and departure of all fast mail trains at the principal cities of the country. The new trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Road will both have close New York connections in both directions.

One Captain Grant having charged the Hon. Jeremish Wilson with unprofessional conduct, undertook to have him disbarred. The Supreme Court of the District was about to throw the case out of Court without hearing, on account of knowing its author, but Mr. Wilson insisted that all his charges should be examined. The Court took the matter under advisement, and to-day the following unanimous opinion was announced: We can see nothing in the whole matter to raise even a tittle of suspicion against the strict integrity and moral and legal professional bearing of Mr. Wilson.

J. M. Chickine, the new Russian Minister, was presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State.

FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTE.

Bids for the Erection of the Building Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln, Ill., Oct. 29.—There is considerable excitement in the city to-day, and the hotels are 

M. D. Richardson.

Heron, Snyder & Co.
Ernest M. Sicholson and J. M. Shields.

Jones, McClay & O'Blenis.

John Armstrong and John T. Rhodes.

Bohart Shinnick M. A. Bartiett ...
Singer & Talcott Stone Company ...
George W. Manning ...
Henry Flurst ...
Caldwell Clark & Co.
Wm. Hungerford ...
Robert D. Silver ...
Val. B. Hunsmel and E. C. Cross ...
Philip H. Decker ...
Hopping & Bidgley ...
Adam Johnson ...
Platt & Williams ...
Aaron G. Campfield ...
David Stephens ...
L. L. Leach ...
Thomas Nicholson ...
James A. McGonigle ...
Thomas I. Kempster ...

THE WEATHER. THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—1 a. m.—For the
Upper Lakes, the Upper Mississippi, the Lower
Missouri, and Ohio Valleys, and Tennessee,
rising barometer, northwest winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and snow or rain,
clearing in and north of Missouri.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20,

sleet and snow here about 6 o'clock this evening and continued till 10 o'clock. The snow is now about half an inch deep.

ANN ELIZA'S ALIMONY.

Brigham Ordered to Be Imprisoned until the Cash Is Paid.

Salt Lake, Oct. 29.—The decision of the Court in the matter of alimony pendente life, Young vs. Young, was delivered in the Third District Court Young, was delivered in the Third District Court this morning by Judge Boreman. The Court previously ordered that defendant should appear personally in court when the decision was rendered. Affidavits of two physicians were sworn to stating that defendant was scarcely able to be out of bed; that it was dangerous for him to leave his room, and for that reason they asked that he be excused. The Court gave a brief history of the case, and at the close spoke as follows: "The order in this case granting alimony pendentistic was not improperly made, and stands unrevoked and not obeyed. No good reason is "The order in this case granting alimony pende nie lite was not improperly made, and stands unrevoked and not obeyed. No good reason is given for its not being obeyed. I am asked to enforce it. A Court in order to maintain its dignity, self-respect, and authority, cannot allow its orders to be repudiated, disregarded, or denied. It is therefore the judgment of this Court that defendant be imprisoned until the \$9,500 and costs of suit are paid, or released by the Court in accordance with the above."

Marshal Maxwell arrested Brigham Young this afternoon at the latter's residence, where he now remains in the custody of the Marshal.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The suspension of Fairfield & Trask, produce commission dealers, in Chambers street, was announced yesterday. A meeting of their creditors has been called, to protect the general interests, and the extension asked was readily granted. Mr. Fairfield is President of the Butter and Choese Exchange. In the trial suit of Samuel M. Archer against the Ocean National Bank, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, one of the counsel for he plaintiff publicly retracted the accusation made against Mr. Stavenson, the Cashier of the bank at the time of the robbery, that he had assisted the burglars in their work,

BOSTON. creditors of the Ames Plow Company, it was decided that the Company should continue business. The creditors will either grant an extension, or the Company will avail itself of the offer made by responsible parties to furnish the ready capital needed.

MONTPELIER, VT.
MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 29.—The suspension of Henry E. Fifield, flour and grain dealer, is re-

TERRIFIC BALLOON ASCENSION.

Baring Aeronaut Up in a Blaze of Fire-sie Falls from a Distance of Half a Mile in Smoke and Flame-His Limbs Shattered to Splinters.

Half a Mile in Smoke and Flame—
His Limbs Shattered to Splinters.

Boucing Green (Ky.) Fundarank.

To make their fair successful, inviting, and attractive as possible, the Directors and Managers of the Molean County Fair last week advertised a grand balloon ascension.

The services of Prof. S. D. Atcheson, a daring aeronaut of. Cincinnati, and Mr. G. C. Grady as manager, with a large and handsome balloon, equal to the dimensions of all ordinary cottage houses, were procured. Thursday was the day, and a colock in the afternoon the hour, for the grand ascension. The bold and danntless aeronaut stepped gracefully forward and grasped the trapeze. He was cool, calm, collected, and full of nerre, as though eujoving the commoest every-day pastime. His appearance was quite attractive. He is comparatively young in years, and has the muscular, wiry elasticity of the triumphant athlete, and a form and mold that would have done credit to the antique wrestlers when the Olympic games were in their palmiest splendors, and when a largel wreath won there was next in honor to a victorious battle won on the field. As he grasped the trapeze, by order of Mr. Grady the staps were cut, and up, up shot, straight as an arrow, the air-ship, suff and graceful in feathery lightness. As he ascended, the guy-ropes were dropped, and on a distance beyond where the clouds and the thunders make their home. Higher and higher went the balloon amid the unrestrained enthusis.

BLINKEY.

For The Chicago Tribu of the tinsel and glitter of life's drama falls like very scales from our eyes; true merit stands forth in spite of the obscurrity of its possessor, and natural qualities assert their due superiority over those which blind fortune alone will often be found to have conferred. I have selected for my heroine in the following sketch a poor girl, born and bred almost a savage, and occupying, after her transition to what is known as civilization, but a very humble round of the worldly ladder;

but a very humble round of the worldly ladder; yet it will be seen that she had claims of no yet it will be seen that she had claims of no mean order upon our consideration and respect. These claims I venture to present with a reasonable pope of the reader's acceptance, though she herself would have blushed at the thought of fame.

But little more than two short decades have apsed since the bark Delphin sot out on a trading-voyage from Singapore. Under the suspices of a favorable breeze and tide, the verdant

passed, and the China Sea was entered, across which the vessel swetched her way direct for Borneo. After having been becamed for a day or two off Cape Dates,—a well-known promontery, projecting its huge outline far into the sea,—the wind freshened almost to a gale; and, in a few hours, anchor was cast off the Santubong entrance of the Sarawak River,—there to await the flood-tide which should carry the gallant the flood-tide which should carry the gallant ship and her crew to Kuching, the port of her destination. A few miles above this place, the business of the exchange of commodities with the Malayans of the region was carried on dur-ing a somewhat protracted stay of nearly a

At first the inhabitants were approached with all the caution which a reputation for unmit-igated ferocity and treachery so naturally sugigated ferocity and treachery so naturally suggested. A short acquaintance, however, soon convinced the adventurers that whatever might be the general characteristics of the race, the people with whom they were now dealing possessed many fine and generous qualities, and the most friendly relations were, in a short time, established between the natives and their visitors. The ship herself soon became a place of attractive resort to those livers, in the neighborhood of her accherges. ing in the neighborhood of her anchorage-ground; and, of an evening, her deck generally

ing in the neighborhood of her anchorage-ground; and, of an evening, her deck generally presented a lively scene of mirth and social amusement, in which the elder as well as the younger of both sores freely joined. Swimming-parties were also freely joined, the Dolphin was oftener reached from the shore by the unassisted stroke of the arm than of the paddle. In this exercise, the gais, whose graceful dresses were in no way disordered by the submersion, were very expert. Little prizes offered by the crew were eagerly contended for by these lithe young creatures; and a string of glass-beads or other shining trinket was worn by the delighted victress with all the conscious pride of the winner of an Isthmian crown. But by far the moet successful in the pursuit of these aquatic honors was Qumma-gong-binga, the orphandaughter of a Dyak, formerly of Sarebas; and so great a favorite did she shortly become with the Dolphins that her name would have rung from every lip if it had not been for its utter unpronounceability to a sallor's tongue. If Jack has a weakness, it is for short "naudles;" and so the last two syllables of the jawbreaker were at first adopted in lieu of the whole; these again soon gave way to "Blukey,"—not alone on account of the fancied proximity in sound, but because of a peculiar droop of the upper lid of one of the eyes, which, while it sufficiently marked the expression of the girl's countenance, did not in the least detract from her beauty,—for of this it was, on all sides, admitted that she had her full share.

Business meanwhile goes steadily on, both ashore and afloat; and, all too soon for the young people, who have as yet thought of no such thing, is now at an end. The Dolphin weighs her anchor, and is ready to drop down with the tide, and her departure is attended with mutual regrets. Farewells are spoken, and hopes of a future meeting on a subsequent voyage are sincerely expressed. But Blinkey remains on board. She will see the ship enter the great sea, she says, and then she will return to

weight and graceful in Teathery lightones. As is accorded, the gravy-rope weight of copied and be speed and tunnitions and dealersing about the speed and tunnitions and dealersing about the speed and tunnitions and dealersing about a distance beyond where the clouds and the speed and the speed and a distance beyond where the clouds and the speed and a distance beyond the speed and the speed

Circuit Court, Judge Dillon, has first Postmaster into whose hands such and come to destroy them. But the Court did say how the Postmaster was to evade the pative instructions of the Department that he masters shall not read the contents of post cards.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, Oct. 29.—Steamships Bethnis in Denmark, from New York, and Leipils, for Baltimore, have arrived out.

New York, Oct. 29.—Arrived, steamship In ragen, from Bristol; Darieus, from the Malieranean; State of Pennsylvania, from Giagos.

THAT CARDIFF GIANT CASE.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 29.—In the suit of 0. 0.
Gott vs. the Boston Heraid for \$50,000 damas
libel in calling the Cardiff Giant a frant in
jury to-day rendered a verdist for the sales
anta.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispetch to The Chings Trom.

DUBUQUE, Is., Oct. 29.—The improvement and new buildings in this city for the last amount to the grand sum of 200,000. In street improvements alone foot up on \$100,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITES.

Mrs. Emma Haddock, of lows City, was terday admitted to practice in the United States. Circuit and District Courts of Des Moisses is said to be the first female layer ever at ted to a Federal Court in the United States. ted to a Federal Court in the United Silver The splendid new fire-engine, a Risty is plated steamer, the one so much admired a late Chicago Exposition, has been purched the City of Ottawa, Ill.; cost, 85,500. It at theire to-day, and is named the R. P. Silver of the Mayor. With this and the second of about the same capacity, and scient Fire Department, Ottawa feels extively well protected from fire.

tively well profected from fire.

Matches in France.

Paris Correspondence Philosisphis Tail wonder if we realize at home what ful nuisance a Government monopoly come, even when applied to so trifing as a box of matches. For matches in a Government monopoly just now, reacches than they are it would be implied. Either they refuse to fight also else the head snaps of the memorial and burns a hole in the carpet or in a traveler a garments. There are to come will light after much scraping and ing, and it burns them with a hornhy and a remarkably had small; the more expensive articles, and as a fumed, but as it is impossible to put to burn, I know nothing about their or great an amonyance has this petry to come, that the personal standard the subject. The Figure tolds thatling other day about a wicked cook with the poison a whole family by bolling matches in the soap. Sung by Toconfessed her crime as soon as the starmed. Did you use Government he inquired of the weeping calied, was the reply. "Then there is no deriver; there is not enough processed in all the found and a starmed." Did you use Government he inquired of the weeping calied.

FISH-CL

Atlantic Fish Intro

and Pacific Pi Mischief Wrought

Culture on

NEW YORK, Oct. 26. eniture is every year only in the State of M has its headquarters, the Union, many of m doners to systems ing the waters of lands in productivene science is best explain of good water, if prop doctive, with less trop best arable land. In are, after Seth Green, THE PIONEERS OF A

in the shape of grow your correspondent Recesvelt and gained regard to the work of the present year: In general terms, rell during the pres . eight years acres, while the total line is 270 miles. Th and now States, and now of Alabama, Cali Maine, Maryland,

PRIVATE FISH-CU have been started w have been intelligen warded the labor s ill-success or failure directly traceable to a part of the pisciculty a disregard of the ru laid down. Thus, pond whose water too high tempera the ill-success of it the abode of the bry will not thrive in an pond or brook in which the hottest days of so 70 deg. It is the o these which cause

throughout the lan of the names of diffe of the country, due mon of the Susquel pike and perch of Ne eyed pike of the We sometimes called tro coast are weak-fish enub of the inland ware respectively the bass, of New York.
The three species emissioners are price tion are the shad, the the matter of shad or of public opinion past few years, the substantial which such a the work having succidicule which such of the fishermen at the fallest experiments men now universally of the last few year plain of the reduction panied the augmentmatter of fact, four fished out, and, in matter of fact, and in matter of fact, four fished out, and, in matter of fact, and in matter of fact, four fished out, and, in matter of fact, four fished out, and fished

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THE SH
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Hudson amounted to
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wholesale fish dealer
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ent season at \$18 a wholesale fish dealer the whole catch of ent season at \$18 a reason of the enc caught, to break the The number of she loose in the Hudson this year, was and fidently asserted the prohibiting the catch urday night until Sc hatched and furned and furned in 100,000,000 annually same facilities and a which attend the pre-exception of a Yew par, with a view to discount of the fidnings of water annually could eatisfy the fidnings of water annual troduced into the The experiment in quaracterity. The fin have multiplied but Genesee Rever, what so the weirs of the have destroyed all he profitable one. He to contend with, as I have been caught in thout.

Shad have been so

OL LITIGATION. 28.-In the Supreme Court Tyler et al. The parties live had the power to dren from the school is on an appeal from the sancellor giving a pro for defendants. The decision

AL-CARD DECISION. der the law for se but that it is the duty of the

29.—Steamships Bothria and New York, and Leipzig, from rrived out.

29.—Arrived, steamships Arol: Dariens, from the Mediters Pennsylvania, from Glasgos. ARDIFF GIANT CASE.
Oct. 29.—In the suit of C. O.
on Heraid for \$50,000 damage
he Cardiff Giant
a fraud the
red a verdict for the defend-

DUBUQUE.

12th to The Chicago Tribuna.

Oct. 29.—The improvements in this city for the last year rand sum of \$600,000. Main nents alone foot up our

MAPHIC BREVITIES.

Iddock, of lowa City, was year opractice in the United States feet Courts of Des Moines. She first female lawyer ever admit-Court in the United States.

In the Unit

ches in France.
Indexice Philadelphia Telecraph.
In realize at home what a drailGovernment monopoly may be
heapplied to so trifling an object
hea. For matches in France an
monopoly just now, and worse
ey are it would be impossible to
an off the moment it is ignied,
in the carpet or in the unway
anss. There are two kinds
ier much scraping and scratchthou with a horrible blue flame
by bad small; the others are
articles, and are said to be peris impossible to persuade the
mothing about their quality. So
hee has this petty vaxation bepersonal attention of Marin has been directed the
subject. Of course
teem with jokes about the
Figure told a thrilling story the
two with government the
trailly by boiling a box of
family by boiling a box of
family publicing a box of
family of course, and
for the seen was
not was summoned post-nasis,
and quite wall but considerably
you use Government matcher;
the weeping oulprit.

"Then there is no danger, while
tenough phosphorus in a whale
to poison a fay!"

east are weak-fish in the North, the trout and ent of the inland waters of the Southern States are respectively the black-bass and the Opwego base, of New York.

The three species of fish to which the Commissioners are principally devoting their attention are the shad, the salmon, and the bass. In the matter of shad culture, a remarkable change of public opinion has taken place within the past few years, the greatest possible interest in the work having succeeded to the opposition and niciole which Seth Green had to encounter from the fishermen at the time he was making his cirlest experiments in Connectient. The same men now universally admit the wonderful result of the last few years' work, though they compain of the reduction of prices which has accompanied the augmentation of the catch. As a matter of fact, four years ago the Hudson was fished out, and, in many instances,

THE SHAD VISHERIES

were being abandomed. This season catches of 1,000 shad at a single draw of the seine were quite common occurrences, and all (the inheries are exceedingly prosperous. It is not possible to give even an approximate estimate of what the entire shad harvest of the fludson amounted to last year, but its increase over that of seasons before the commencement of the culture of the fish may be estimated when it is learned that the price the fishermen received for their fish has fallen from \$18 to \$3 a hundred. So rapidly did the advantage of the pisciulianist' lators make themselves felt that wholesale fish dealers who had engaged to take the whole catch of the fisherman during a recent season at \$18 a hundred were obliged, by reason of the enormous quantities of shad caught, to break the contract.

The number of shad hatched out and turned loose in the Hudson, or sent to other waters, this year, was about 5,000,000, and it is confidently asserted that, were a law enacted prohibiting the catching of these fish from Saturday night until Sunday morning, the number hatched and turned adrift would not be less than 100,000,000 annu Scattered with, as many as 100 fair-sized chad have been caught in the Genesee, or close to its count.

Shad have been sent to a grest many rivers in other States, among which may be mentioned its wahash in Indiana, the Colorado and Brazos is Tama, the Sandusky in Ohio, the Sacramento is Tama, the Sandusky in California where shad were called the years 1873 and 1874 young shad were coccasionally met with highing 314 pounds. Only 20,000 young shad was deposited in this river, and the experiment of introducing an Atlantic fish to the waters of the Pacific is looked upon as one of the piscicultural facts of the age.

THE ELACK BASS

and his pear relations—the Oswego base and pite-parch—have, wherever placed in waters have able to their development, amply rewarded the experimenter, many places to which they we introduced a few years since now affording realisat sport to the fisherman and abundant fool for the inhabitants. The black base, more than any inland water fish, combines the qualities which recommend him to the sportsman and so the inhabitants. The black base, more than any inland water fish, combines the qualities which recommend him to the sportsman and second the inhabitants. The black base, more than any inland water fish, combines the qualities which recommend him to the sportsman and second the inhabitants. The black base, more than any inland water fish, combines the qualities which recommend him to the sportsman and second the inhabitants. The black base, more than any inland water fish, combines the qualities which recommend him to the sportsman and second the produced and the content of the produced and the pr

culturist, namely, the profitable propagation of the young fish from the egg. All attempts to take the snawn from them have proved failures, and the success of the experiment of stocking ponds with the fry is still doubtful. Unlike other fish the fry in their tender youth require the care and protection of the parent-fish, who guard them with jesious care until they are able to look out for themselves. Hence the most common and reliable method of introducing these fish to other waters is to place in them the adult fish. During the present year a large number of black bass, Oswego bass, and pike-perch have been thus distributed, and the reports from waters where previous experiments have been made are most gratifying. The Delaware River, which previous to the introduction of some adult fish a few years since contained no black bass, thas provided excellent fishing this year, and anglers who have resorted there report that hundreds of thousands of small fry are seen in all parts of the river. FISH-CULTURE What the Commissioners of Fisheries in New York Have Accomplished. tocking Lakes and Rivers with Salmon, Shad, and Mantie Pish Introduced to the Pacific and Pacific Fish to the Atlantic. hief Wrought by Pound-Nets, Poison and Gunpowder.

Bass.

An Interesting Experiment in Trout-

Culture on Caledonia Brook.

ross Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
TORE, Oct. 26.—The question of piscite is every year growing in importance, not
in the State of New York, where the science

quarters, but in most other States of

n, many of which have appointed Com-

in productiveness. The importance of the

THE PRONEERS OF AMERICAN PISCICULTURE, and also that the product of their work, either

cres, while the total length of her lake coast

Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesots, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio,

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin are systematically developing th resources of their inland waters. Besides these,

PRIVATE PISH-CULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

have been started within the last three years in

various sections of the country. Where these

warded the labor spent upon them, and where ill-success or failure has resulted it has been directly traceable to a lack of intelligence on the

nd or brook in which the temperature, even in

the hottest days of summer, never rises above 70 deg. It is the correction of such errors as

THE GREATEST TROUBLE TO PISHERY COMMISSION

in their attempts to disseminate their science throughout the land. Another thing which causes them unending trouble is the confusion of the names of different fieles in different parts

of the country, due to the haphazard christen-

eyed pike of the Western waters; the salmon, sometimes called trout, of the Southern Atlantic coast are weak-fish in the North, the trout and coub of the inland waters of the Southern States

re respectively the black-bass and the Owego

the shape of grown fish, impregnated spawn, or the young fry, is available for any State or

are, after Seth Green,

the EGGS OF THE SALMON-TROUT AND WHITErish being easily and safely transported, experiments of their introduction to barren waters are as frequently made with the impregnated spawn as with the young fry. This branch of pisciculture has been rewarded with singularly successful results. Numbers of restocked inland waters which had been run down now teem with these fish. This season about 1,000,000 salmon-trout in eggs and the same number of young fish, and over 1,000,000 whitefish eggs and about 500,000 young whitefish, whose transportation is an exceedingly difficult matter, have been distributed. The batching and distributing of the eggs of these fish occupies the late winter and the distributing of the young fish is accomplished in the early spring, and is over in time to allow the beginning of shad-culture.

One of the most interesting experiments yet ventured upon by the pisciculturists, and which, if successful, will remove the obligation which the Pacific Ocean owes the Atlantic for shad, was the securing and hatching last fall of 180,-

was the securing and hatching last fall of 180,

was the securing and hatching last fall of 189,000

CALIFORNIA SALMON EGGS,
the fry being distributed to our waters this season. It has long been the opinion of experts that the Eastern salmon had never inhabited any of the rivers of the Atlantic seaboard, west and south of the Connecticut River; but it is expected that, as the California salmon will endure a much higher temperature of water than his Eastern consin, the more southerly rivers may be stocked with the Pacific fish. This season 100,000 more eggs were secured, operations on a large scale being postponed until the success of the experiment is determined. The California salmon is a hardy fish, is easily handled, and is a very rapid grower. Those which have been hatched and kept in confinement give evidences of their superiority over the home fish. Its flesh is by many connoisseurs considered equal to that of the Atlantic salmon, though it must be confessed that the insipid slice of the refrigerated fish which has traveled a solidly congealed body across the continent to be served up on an Eastern restaurant table, has created a prejudic against it which it will be the province of the acclimated foreigners to dispel at their earliest convenience. It is fully expected that the experiment of their introduction will be a success, but it will be known with certainty. Hitherto the effort of the State Pasiculturists have been solely directed to the cultivation of such fish as would most readily and abundantly yield a reward in the substantial shape of good, solid food, and they have avoided operbest arable land:

refiscial propagation of fish is placed in the
hads of the Commissioners of Fisheries, MessraHoratio Seympur, of Utics; Edward M. Smith,
of Rochester; and Robert B. Roosevelt, of New
York. In view of the fact that these gentlemen individuals wishing to experiment in fish-raising, your correspondent called upon Mr. R. B. Boosevelt and gained the following facts with regard to the work of the Commissioners during The present year:

In general terms, their work has prospered well during the present season, and has shown a development equal to that of any of the prorous years since the appointment of the Com-mission, eight years previous. That the State of New York is particularly adapted for the full prelopment of the science's resources is shown the fact that the total area of her waters, adding 649 lakes and fish ponds, is 466,457 liue is 270 miles. The success which the Comrission have achieved since they commenced operations has led to the appointment of similar Commissions by other
States, and now the local governments
of Alabams, California, Connecticut, Iowa, fish as would most readily and abundantly yield a reward in the substantial shape of good, solid food, and they have avoided operations which might seem to be for the advantage of the angler rather than for the consumer of fish. Hence, though the fact was apparent that thousands of lakes and streams in the country which had once teemed with brook trout are now utterly depleted, they gave the subject no attention until the more serious business had been disposed of. Last year, however, having decided that the time had come when they could angage in trout-culture without feeling that they

disposed of. Last year, however, having decided that the time had come when they could angage in tront-culture without feeling that they were sacrificing the public weal to THE STORTIME INTEREST, they applied to the Legislature and obtained from it the authority to begin operations in this new branch of their work, and an appropriation of \$14,000 for the building of a trout-hatching establishment. That appropriation, under the rules of the Treasury Department, is not available for cash until next spring; but as the Legislature had clearly indicated its purpose that the Commissioners should engage in trout-culture, and as these operations in this branch of their work are conducted in the fall and throughout the ensire winter, they have leased for the winter, with the privilege of purchasing it in the spring, when the appropriated moneys are at their disposal, the place on Caledonia Brook, which was formerly the property of Seth Green, but which he sold some years ago. It is claimed that this is undoubtedly the finest place for trout-outture in the world. It will, practically, cost the amount of the appropriation, the price to be paid being \$13,000, while incidental expenses will consume the balance. For this sum the Commissioners will have an establishment completely stocked, and in thorough working order, in which they will hatch this year all the trout that are called for throughout the entire State. They will distribute impregnated eggs where the parties ordering them will themselves superintend the hatching.

THE GRATLING, which, until the year 1873 (when it was discovdirectly traceable to a lack of intelligence on the part of the pisciculturist, displayed generally in a disregard of the rules which experience has laid down. Thus, the owner of a muddy pond whose waters in summer are of too high temperature, will complain of the ill-success of his attempt to make it the abode of the brook trout, [which absoluteing of fish by the early settlers. Thus the sal-mon of the Susquehanna and Ohio Rivers, the pike and perch of New York State, and the wall-

THE GRAYLING,
which, until the year 1873 (when it was discovwhich, until the year 1873 (when it was discovered in the streams of Northern Michigan), was not supposed to exist in the United States, is being experimented with by the State Pisciculturists. Seventy odd mature graylings, which were brought by Seth Green to Caledonia in 1874, have thriven well since mingling in the ponds with the brook-trout and partaking of the same food. One hundred and six eggs which were also brought were successfully hatched, and the young grayling have done well in the waters in which they have since been confined. It is doubtful, however, that the grayling will ever seriously attract the attention of the pisciculturist, as it is more delicate and difficult to raise than the brook-trout, and does not seem to possess any advantage over it. The only special advantage it possesses is the sporting one that it any advantage over it. Ine only special advan-tage it possesses is the sporting one that it spawns at a different time to the brook-trout, and is thus in good order in the fall of the year when that fish is unfit to be taken. In view of these facts the verdict of the pisciculturist is that the experiment of cultivating the grayling is not of sufficient importance to justify its con-tinuance.

these facts the verdict of the pisciculturist is that the experiment of cultivating the grayling is not of sufficient importance to justify its continuance.

THE RIJE-BACKED TROUT

is another fish which has but recently received the attention of the Commissioners. Although it is called a trout, it does not really belong to the trout family, but rather to the char tribe, and at its flesh is not very estimable, it is probable that the experiment which the Commissioners made with 4,000 eggs in 1874, which were successfully hatched out, will not be repeated.

The accidental discovery in 1874, by Mr. Seth Green, of the fact that the striped bass was as easy a fish to raise artificially as the chad, opened up a new branch of industry to the pisciculturists. These, which are among the finest of our migratory fish, belong to the perch tribe, differing from them only in the fact that their eggs are not encased in the mucous covering which renders impracticable the artificial hatching of eggs of other members of the family. The habits of this fish have not yet been ascertained with certainty; the question of whether they spawn in salt or fresh wither, or in either one, being still unsettled. However this may be, the fact that from one female caught some 500,000 eggs were extracted and successfully hatched gives the promise that the cultivation of the striped bass, which is beginning to show the effect of persistent fishing for so many years, will be one of the most important branches of the pisciculturists work.

As will be seen by what is above written, the labors of our State pisciculturists have been as successful this scason as in any previous seasons, both in the matter of the culture of native fishes and the acclimatization of foreign fish of recognized merit. And yet it is safe to say that THE SUCCESS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES is not what it should be, or, more explicitly speaking, what they would make it? their efforts were seconded by those most interested in their success, the fisherment being one known bers of fish of all kinds which are caught with these pound-nets are beyond computation, and, as their meshes are very small, fishes of all ages are caught. It is quite a common thing to make the wing of a pound-net 4 or 5 miles long, and there is one in operation at present the wing of which is 12 miles long. These nets, wherever they have been placed, have utterly destroyed fish in a very short time, three years being the general length of time they take to convert a generous fishing-ground into BARREYN AND UNPRODUCTIVE WATER.

These illogical contrivances are most common in the lakes, but they are used with equally destructive effect along the sea-coast. There is,

business by this indiscriminate slaughter of their staple is evidenced by the fact that many of themengaged in the larger operations are moving their nest to Lake Superior and other Western waters, after depleting their own. Some years suce there were a number of rivers in Northern New York which were stocked with salmon, but where now there is

NOT A SALMON TO BE FOUND.

The Commissioners two years ago had these rivers examined, and found they all had from ten to seventeen dama across them. The idea of cresting direct fish-ways to overcome these obstructions was mooted; but it was found, on calculation, that they would be too expensive, and so thousands of acres of waters which once were prolific of the most succulent of human food are now barren. There are two other systems of destroying fish which the water more waters where the product of the product of the state of the st curent of numan food are now barren. Then are two other systems of destroying fish shind are even more wanton than the pound-net, but they have been employed during the present season only to a limited extent. The first of these is the explosion of giant-powder in the water, which not only includes big and little fish in a common destruction, but destroys within the limit of its effect all that the fish lives on. Another system is the poisoning fish waters with the limit of its effect all that the fish lives on. Another system is the poisoning fish waters with lime and other poisons, but there have been no eases discovered this year of an employment of these aspecies.

Should the Legislature establish a weekly close time for the benefit of the shad and abolish pound-nets for the benefit of the salmon-trout and white fish, the Fishery Commissioners of New York could, without increased expense of consequence, increase the benefit of their operations tenfold or more.

OUR LITTLE BALLET-GIRL. Clara Morris' Story.

New York Graphic.

She appeared suddenly in our midst one mornballet-a well-grown girl of 15, with a of eyes squirrel-like in their quickness, black-ness, and brilliancy. Feeling sorry for her loneliness and shabbiness, I took occasion to speak to her, and before the rehearsal was over I was in possession of various items of information concerning the new ballet-girl. Her name was Semantha; she lived up by the market-place; her mother did not do much of anything—I learned later that her mother was a steady and indefatigable drinker of whisky—she had a step-father; and "he worked in a tombstone yard." She hadn't done anything herself yet except fetch things, but she'd "seen the show lots of times from the gallery, you know," and she wanted to be a "big actor" herself some day—did I think she ever could be one? Now, though Semantha had in that first conversation let slip such words as "her'n" and "his'n," though it was painfully evident that a judicious application of scap and water to her pretty face would lighten her swarthiness by several shades, yet when she put that sudden question to me touching the possibility of her ever being a big actor, something—perhaps it was the keen incelligence in her eves, or her bright, quick way of speaking—something made me answer unhesitatingly and quite honestly, "Yea, Semantha, I thiok you'll make an actress." I was quite honest then—I am quite honest now—when I say I believe the profession lost a possible ornament when poor Semantha fell by the wayside.

In two or three weeks the new ballet-girl had made herself quite a favorite with us all. Sho was very observant, and a clever mimic, and would imitate us to our very faces without the slightest consciousness of her rudeness in so doing. Good-natured and obliging to a degree, ever ready to carry a troublesomely long train, run for hair-pins, troches, or forgotten bandker-chiefs, willingly serving us in many ways, it was not strange that in return we should aid her in conquering her natural antipathy to soap and water, or that we should bribe her with gifts of stage finery to abandon the use of those favorite words of hers, her'n and his'n, so that at the end of three weeks Semantha, much changed in appearance for the better, could sing clear and loud in choruses, take the right oue for coming on or going off the stage, and had even spoken one or two speeches successfully, and so proved herself a very antha; she lived up by the market-place her mother did not do much of anything-

a very valuable addition to our ballet.

About this time we discovered that Semantha did not walk home alone nights, but was wasted for by a huiking young fellow with a face evilence of the make us anxious for the girl going home under such protection to a mother who drank. This was in December. On Christma-Day there was a great giving and accepting of presents among the ladies. Every one wore a bright face except Semantha. She looked not only disappointed but decidedly cross. Four or five times before I was dressed for the first act she hurriedly entered my room and as hurriedly five times before I was dressed for the first act she hurriedly entered my room and as hurriedly ran out again. Finally, losing patience, I requested her either to stay in or out, as she was half-freezing me opening the door so often; whereupon, there being but one chair in the room, Semantha sat herself down among the slippers on the floor and cried. I tried te comfort her, and begged her to tell me what was the matter, and, finally, with tears and sobs, she told me how she had brought me a present, but when she came to my room to give it to me she had seen the other gifts, so give it to me she had seen the other gifts, so much finer and prettier than hers, that she was ashamed, and now I should never see it. She

had no money to buy anything else with, and she did so want to give me something; and then she broke dayn and cried harder than ever. With one army bout her neck and a powder-puff in the other hand, I thanked her for her remembrance and coaxed her with kisses to let me have the present. So, after making me promise on my word of honor not to laugh. Semantha drew from her pocket an inch-long piece of marble fashioned like a Bible, and laid it in my hand. Her stepfather in the tombstone yard had made it for her, and that was the poor child's Christmas offering.

Just after the holidays we all noticed a great change in Semantha, There was no more mimicity, no funny criticisms, but instead frequent and passionate bursts of tears. In vain we questioned her, she would tell us nothing, until one night she came to the theatre, and with swollen eyelids and quivering lips, packed up her poor bits of wardrobe, her powder-box and pinch of carmine (she had not arrived at the dignity of using French rouse yet)—every thing, even to the piece of burnt cork with which she had sometimes disfigured her pretty brows—tied all up in a bundle, asying she was going to leave, and uurning to me with a pitiful little smile on her lips, added: "I guess I shan't be a big actor after all." In answer to my entresties she told me hurriedly and confusedly that her Charlies (the nulking secons) had been sent to State prison for ever so long, and that she was going to follow, so as to be near and visit him. She should remain, "work out," till her Charlie's time was up, and then they would go far away together. A hurried good-by was said, and she was gone, out into the darkness of the night, alone,—a poor, little, is-year-old unfortunate, leaving her bright hopes behind her,—to follow her worthless love to his prison.

Months passed before we beard a word of her, and then the news was said. Semantha had obtained a situation, had worked hard and rehearsal followed performance, and one, two, three, four seasons were worked away; the fifth season fou

I have a letter from my love,—
My love for aye,—yet am I none of hers,
As proveth plain this joy-obscuring acroll:
"The drear and cold as coldest Arctic shows,—
A tablet fairly shaped in ice; and there—
With ice stylind deep engraven—show
Such words, such chilling phrase! Ah mo!
I feel their frigid breath absorb my life,—
A coldness born of what was once true love,
Congrained now, and deed for systemore.

THE SCHOOLS

The Bible Question Comes up for Consideration.

Long Document from the Farwell Hall Committee.

After a Brief Debate, It Is Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Organization of the Division and Cleaver Street Primary.

The Number of Grades Cut Down to

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Richberg in the chair, and present: Inspectors Bluthardt, Clarke, Covert, English, Hoyne, Oleson, Olinper Reed, Schoeninger, Smith, Sullivan, Welch.

THE NORTH CHICAGO HEBREW SOCIETY in a communication asked the privilege of wor-shiping in one of the rooms of the Ogden School.

Mr. Smith deprecated the introduction of any such subject into the Board, and wanted the communication referred to a committee.

Mr. Oleson didn't want the subject considered at all, and moved that the communication be

placed on file. placed on file.

A proposition made by Mr. Schoeninger, and indorsed by Mr. Welch, was to the effect that the congregation be allowed to occupy a room in a building rented by the Board, but not used for

school purposes.

Mr. English wanted the matter referred to a ommittee because he desired to see where the action proposed would end. There were, he said, a body of ignorant and benighted people in the city who were blind enough in their faith to wish to impart instruction supplementary to that given in the schools, and the speaker wished to see how they would be received if they ed to see how they would be received if they asked for the use of the school-room on Saturdays to give such religious instruction to the children of their faith as they deemed proper. By all means he would have the communication referred and see what would come of the idea if carried out.

The communication was referred to the Committees on Buildings and Grounds and the Committee on the Ogden School, jointly.

THE RELE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Secretary read the following communica-

The Secretary read the following com

The Secretary read the following communication:

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by a public meeting, held at Farwell Hall, on the 10th of October, to present to your Honorable body their protest against your late action in repealing the rule, which has been in force in the common schools in Chiesgo from their earliest organization, requiring the reading of a portion of the Bible each day at the opening of the schools.

We are the more encouraged to hope for the reconsideration of your action for the reason that it was taken, as we are advised, without any petition therefor, and without any discussion of its propriety. The rule was established and has been maintained as the recognition of the basis of American civilization. The Pilgrim Fathers, who first enunciated and embodied in their form of government the vital principle of free governor, which underlies and animates our free institutions, and which has raised us as antion to our present position of prosperity and jower, established and cultivated a civilization founded upon the great moral precepts taught in the Bible.

That such a form of government as ours can only be maintained by a people enlightened by education, guided and controlled by the highest principles of morality, was the conviction of those great and good men by whose devotion and wasdom our institutions were founded, adminst of no denial. So despit were they impressed with this sentiment that Virginia, in ceding her jurisdiction over the Northwest Territory to Congress, declared, as one of the articless of compact, forever to remain mailerable, unless by common consent, in Art. 3 of the ordinance of 187, that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. They regarded mere intellectual culture, useless controlled by moral principle, as liable to become a curse instead of a blessing. Hance, while required it to be assential to good government, and impliedly re

morality to be essential to good government, and impliedly required it to be taught in the schools; and inasmuch as the Christian religion was the only recognized religion in the country, and which they also deciared to be essential to good government, it was the morality taught in the Christian Bible which they had in view, and the teaching of which they made a condition of ceding jurisdiction over this State and the whole Moralwest.

The civilization of this country is not that of Confucius, the Yeda, or pagan Bome, nor is it the civilization of the philosophy of Greece, or of modern times. It is a Christian civilization,—a civilization founded on the moral principles of the Bible. All we are, and all we boast of as a people, we owe to the moral teaching of the Bible, whice embodies the only system of othics calculated to elevate and purity a people. Those na-

A complete or includes an elementary designation of the complete of the comple

ractice coeral with our national existence and usualion by the acclusion from the public school he best book of private and public morals, we can't those who revere the Bible and its code of m rath have a right to ask of you what recent and cerative public exigency has compelled you to fix it your official seal of condemnation. JOHN FORSTTHE,

GRANT GOODRICH, JOHN V. PARWELL, D. W. IRWIN, H. Z. CULVER, P. L. UNDERWOOD,

A discussion arose on the question as to what committee the communication should go to. Mr. Oleson did not think any reference was

Decessary;

THE MINDS OF A MAJORITY
of the Board were undoubtedly made up.
Mr. Clarke added, as an amendment, that the
Committee be instructed to report a rule that the
schools be opened with reading such passages
from the Psalms and Proverbs as the Principals
might select. Mr. Clarke said that he was in Canada whe

Mr. Clarke said that he was in Canada when the action of the Board was taken, and first learned of it from starting head-lines announc-ing that the Bible had been torown out of the public schools of Chicago. In his seventeen years connection with the schools of Chicago, he had been opposed to the system in vogue up to the time of the change, and had always objected to making Jewish children take part in exercises where the New Testament was used. He had always favored the

exercises where the New Testament was used. He had always favored the RESTRICTION OF RIBLE READING to such portions as could be accepted by all beliefs. He would not be willing to press any form of worship on people who did not believe in it, but there were very few people in Chicago, or any other city, who did not believe in a God. The action just taken went to the extent of making the schools of Chicago Godless schools, and that the speaker was very strongly opposed to, as not in consonance with the spirit of the people. There was not, he said, in the whole city a church of any kind, high or low, where some portion of the Bible was not used. The action of the Board went too far, and he thought it not too much to ask for a reconsideration.

Mr. Smith did not favor discussing the subject at that time. He believed it due to the high character of the people who had presented the communication that it be referred and carefully considered. He moved to lay Mr. Clarke's amendment on the table.

Carried, and the Board then voted to refer the communication to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, but refused to instruct them to report at the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bond of Mr. Chase, School Agent, for \$100,000, was presented, and, on motion of Mr. Oleson, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and the attorney for the Board.

The Chicago Dry Dock Company submitted a proposal for the lease of the Board's dock preperty, between Polk and Harrison, offering \$2,600 per annum, for a term of years to be fixed by the Board.

per annum, for a term of years to be fixed by the Board.

Burns & Farrow affered the same sum per annum for the same property for five years.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on School Fund Property.

SUPT. FIGEARD

read the following communication:

To the Board of Education: In preparing for the opening of the new school at the corner of Cleaver and Division streets, I have found that a line running one block south of Division street as far cast as Ashland avenue, and thence south to Augusta street, will relieve the Weils of about 40° pupils, and will not incommode any pupils thus removed. The Weils has an excess of 30° pupils. This will leave room for 100° pupils, who can be transferred from the Carpenter without inconvenience.

A line drawn from Noble street by First and Front streets to Grove street will cut off nearly or quite 30° pupils from the Carpenter School, and will thus very nearly relieve the Carpenter of double divisions. The Grammar pupils thus removed will be accommodated as well at the Weils School and will fill all the seats are atted there as referred to above. This arrangement will give about 60° pupils to the new school from territory South of Division street. The Burr School is more than full. A portion of that territory must be taken off. I am not yet prepared from investigation to suggest heproper line.

The school building rented on North Wells street is ready for occupancy. It is designed to relieve the

of drawing over other studies was simply On motion of Mr. Oleson action was deferred until next meeting.
On motion of Mr. Hoyne the meeting adjourned for one week.

A St. Louis letter says: "I ventured to su gest to a widow, a few weeks ago, as we stoo by the deceased Nicodemus, that I thought si amount of colchicum he had taken for the go had been the removing cause. 'Don't meutio it,' sobbed the widow; 'it may be so, but the life-insurance men snatch at anything to get or of paying their premiums. They might make out suicide, and I wouldn't get a penny.'"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sunday Evening, Oct. 31, 1875, at 8 o'clock,

Spirit Power in Bright Open Gasligh MR. EDW. LIVINGSTON. Medium, and a combination of the most powerful M diums in America.

Wonderful Manifestations and Materializations May be expected, as such mediumistic power co bined cannot fail to-make this THE MOST INTERESTING SEANCE

EVER GIVEN IN CHIGAGO.

ADELPHI THEATRE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

The great comedian, W. T. Melville; last week of Mrs. Geo. Ware; last week of the champions of the world, the Lentons; last week of Pesaley and Hughes, M'lle Les and Little Rosa.

McClosky's great sensation drama, THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT

Or, New York in Slices. Popular Prices—50c, and 25c.
Monday Next the Theatre will be closed for an elaborate rehearal of "LISPET," First performance Tuesdry,

STAR LECTURE COURSE. First appearance of the Famons Poet,

JOAQUIN Seats to-day at Co.'s. Union Park Church, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

J. G. HOLLAND'S new lecture, "HORBY-RIDING, P. T. BARNUM, U. P. Church, Nov. 8. HOOLEY'S THEATRE

Grand Matinee This Day at 2 THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS Evening Performance at 8 p. m. Immense Hit of the Great Acrobatic Song and Dance Artists. JOHNSON & BRUNO.

UNITY CHURCH. Grand Sacred and Classical Concert, Sunday Even Oct. 31, 1875, commencing at 8 p. m. Mrs. Thuston, Soprano; Mrs. Riplinger, Contralt. Mr. Thomas Goodwillie, Baritone. Mr. W. C. Coffin.
Mr. W. M. Goodridge.
Mr. D. A. Rimbark.
Mr. C. C. Leffler.

FARWELL HALL. Lakeside Entertainment No. 3. Tuesday Evening, Nov. 2,
BY THE FAMOUS
MENDELSSOHN OUINTETTE CLUB,

McCORMICK'S MUSIC HALL.

PROF. PEPPER. THIS EVENING at 8. Last Matines, to-day at 3, Four Entertainments in one, vic: 8-fentific Lecture, Novel Shadows, Mysterious Ghost, Optical Diorama, Admission, 25 cents; Reserved, 50c. Admission at Matines, with reserved seaf, 25c; Children, ditto, 15c. The grand piane by W. W. Kimbell & Co. COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM

Saturday, Oct. 30, at 2 and 8 p. m.

ROMANCE OF ELFEN TOWER.

Sunday, Oct. 31, at 2 and 8 p. m., MILTONIAN

TABLEAUX.

Mouday, Nov. 1, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN and the

NEW PUBLICATIONS GIVES PERFECT SATISFAUTION! FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.

THE SHINING RIVER THE HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR The former is by H. S. & W. O. Perkins, and sells for 5 cents per copy in Boards, and \$30 per 100. Issued ally a few weeks eince, but the publishers are showered the commendator letters and the review are conducted.

NOW READY.

For Praise Meetings.

80 LIVING WATERS, D.E. For Prayer Meetings. : HODGE Now give new life to the singing in your congrega-tion by introducing a few hundred copies of this de-gatrul work.

Specimen copies of Living Waters, Shining River, or high School Choir sont, post-paid, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVEE DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DIT RAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

Call and Investigate AT SALESBOOM OF Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Compan 200 Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. National Line of Steamships. 

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NCHOR LINE. NCHOR LINE. U. S. Every Saturday to Glasgow, Berry. U. S. Everyool, 4c. Cable, 855 to 870. Stebrage, 875, including provisions. HENDERSON EXOTHERS, NE. MATL. Corner LaSalle and Madison-sta. MATL.

The condition of the City Fin

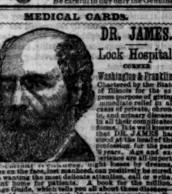
quires that a more stringent rule for the re-demption of Tax Certificates held by the city shall be enforced. Public Notice is hereby given that on the lat of November next, the premium on the sale of 1874 will be raised to 25 per cent, and on all certificates issued at the present sale 5 per cent per month will be charged until further notice. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller. Chicago, Oct. 5, 1875.

WINTER RESORT. WINTER RESORT.

Boyal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.—Will open Nov. 1. Steamer will leave New York Nov. 4 for Nassau direct. Steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every 10 days and make the trip in less than 2 days. The temperature of Nassau last winter did not vary but 40 from T2°, making it the most delightful elitmate to the world. For particulars, address.

JAMES LIDGESWOOD, 75° Broadway, N. Y. SCALES,





NO PAY!! Dr. Kean. 380 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION MARRIAGE or three chout to marry, or tier is GUIDE. the signal system, with the latest the signal system, with the latest the signal system, with the latest the signal system. be (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUT 18PENSARY, B North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mc.

For the speedy curs of Seminal Weshness, Los 1 bood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion overs. Any druggist has the ingredients, And DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2,205, Key Yests.

one for 50 cents ?"
o, air."
is a little lame in one lest of

#### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

Supervising Architect Potter left the city last syening. He spent nearly the whole day at the Federal building, in consultation but nothing new cropped out of his conversation.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manaese, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was: At 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 10 a. m., 52; 12 m., 52; 3 p. m., 50; 8 p. m., 53.

On and after Nov. 1 the general and box de-livery departments of the Post-Office will open at 8 a. m. and close at 9 p. m., instead of 12 midnight, as at present. The money-order depart-ment will close at 4 p. m. instead of 5 p. m. as

Mr. Burling, the new Superintendent of the Chicago Custom-House, will enter upon his duties Monday. Mr. Hannaford, having been relieved by the appointment, leaves for Cincinnati to-day. He has been very popular during his stay here, and has everywhere made the impression of a courteous gentlemen and excellent executive officer.

While Patrick Martin, who is charged with the murder of John Galena, was being taken to jail yesterday by Sergt. Simmons, he was allowed to take a drink at a saloon. He called for whisky, and, picking up the glass with the fluid in it, he said: "It is this that is putting the rope around my neck and has brought me where I am. Had I taken good advice Tuesday night I would not be in this situation to-day." Martin says he will plead guilty, as the evidence is too strong against him. Though a youth hardened in crime, the gravity of his last fearful act seems to dawn upon him, and he keenly feels the position in which he has been placed.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home at Evanston was held yesterday afternoon at No. 629 Wabash avenue, the rehidence of the President of the Board, Dr. Hamill.

nue, the residence of the President of the Board, Dr. Hamill.

There were present, despite the unfavorable weather, a large majority of the managers. Mrs. Blaine, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last monthly meeting, also those of a special meeting. Both reports were accepted. The reports of J. A. Stewart, the Superintendent of the Home, showing the number of inmates at present to be twenty-two, and of the surgeon in charge, O. S. Jenks, showing the number of patients to be four, nine having been discharged from treatment, were read and accepted.

Gen. McArthur presented his statement as Treasurer, and exhibited vouchers for interest on debt paid, and showed a balance in the treasury of \$7,621.24.

The Visiting Committee reported favorably to the management of the institution, having visited the Home and found all things orderly, systematic, and clean. The request of the Superintendent for protections for the winter, consisting of storm-doors, wood-shed, and various minor matters, was granted. The discussion of sundry bills thought to be exorbitant, or larger than the regulations permit, followed, and the managers, though mostly ladies, had a close watch on the affairs, and were not to be "beat-en" on a trade by any one.

After appointing the same Visiting Committee to act for the coming month, the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE.

MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S UNION.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Woman's
Christian Temperance Union was held in the room of the organization, at No. 148 Madison street, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The officers present were: Miss Frances Willard, ent; Mrs. L. R. Hall, Recording Secre tary; Mrs. William G. Pomeroy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Isabella Jones, Treasurer.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. E. How-ell, Mrs. F. S. Bounds, Miss Mary Evarts, Mrs. W. A. Barnes, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mrs. Dr. T. D. Fitch, Mrs. William Wirt, Mrs. George Rounds, Hayward, Mrs. C. H. Case, Miss E. D. Smith, Mrs. Judge Smith, Mrs. Joseph Wilhams, Mrs. Dr. Haven, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Nathaniel forton, Mrs. Cummings.
On the motion of Mrs. Case, the West Side

eranch of the Union was merged into the central organization. The same action was had, with reference to the South and North Division branches on the concurrence of the ladies pres-ent from those sections.

The Recording Secretary's monthly report was presented and read, but contained no items of

lt was decided that when the Union adjourn it first anniversary meeting will be held, and the annual reports of the officers of the Union, showing the temperance work of the past year, will be presented, and addresses delivered by Miss F. E. Willard and others.

A new constitution was present.

A new constitution was presented by the Secretary, and each article passed upon. The name of the organization was changed to the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chicago;" any woman may join the Union on paying the annual dues and signing the pledge relating to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors; auxiliary Unions may be formed in any ward, church, or division of the city; the meetings shall be held the last Friday of each month, at 10 a, m.; and the annual meeting the last Friday in October. The by-laws were also adopted with slight amendments.

amendments.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Miss Frances E. Willard; Vice-Presidente, Mrs. M. B. Holyoke, the Rev. Mrs. Kermott, Mrs. Dr. Tiffany, Mrs. Dr. Cheney, the Rev. Mrs. Kimball, the Rev. Mrs. Kimball, the Rev. Mrs. Inthiball, the Rev. Mrs. Inthiball, the Rev. Mrs. J. Holyoke; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. R. Hall; Treasurer, Mrs. George Rounds. Executive Committee: Mrs. Isabells Jones, Mrs. Judge Smith, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mrs. W. G. Powers, Mrs. W. A. Barnes, Mrs. M. A. Cummings, T. B. Carse, Mis. William Wirt, Mrs. C. H. Case, Miss Mary Evarts, Miss E. D. Smith, Mrs. C. F. Corbin.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The geological class, accompanied by their refessor, J. W. Clarke, has had a most enjoyable excursion to Ottawa. The Academy of Science of that city promptly recognized the value of the visit to its neighborhood, and treated the party with a magnificent hospitality, paying their bills at a fine hostelry and providing teams to

drive them round.

The party numbered twenty-six, of both sexes ad thoroughly represented "Young Chicago,"— splendid representatives, mentally and physical-ly, of the force destined to wield the future of our Common wealth. "Old Chicago" was represented by a Trustee of the University. The Academy gave the class a public reception, and Prof. J. W. Clarke, in response to a call, reviewed the objects of interest to which the class had been introduced. The Professor drew attention to the mineral waters, expressing an opinion that the spring possessed by the Mineral Water Company was not the only spring, and told of a good square drink he and his companions had from one on the edge of the timber that was probably equal to the one near the town. Time restricted his attention to one constituent of the water, iodide of sodium. The first discovery of iodine and the research for it in nature was traced up to its presence in cold liver oil, and the suggestion made that its presence in the Ottawa and Saratoga waters distinguished them from the many mineral waters which claimed public attention.

The physical features of the Illinois valley, the dynamic forces which had produced the natural terraces, the isolated rock masses, the places visited, Starved Rock, and that gem of natural ravices, Deer Park, were severally passed under review. our Commonwealth. "Old Chicago" was repre-

ravines, Deer Park, were severally passed under

ravines, Deer Park, were severally passed under review.

It was suggested that Fishbourn Cave, a natural "rock shelter," would repay scientific exploration. The Professor could but think that, in the past, the valley, by its verdure, its game-filled forests, and abundance of fish in the river, had attracted and sustained a large prehistoric population, and by a people ignorant of architecture, such a natural shelter from the cruel blasts of winter would be eagerly sought, and if so, remains of the feast, relies of roast mastodon, and implements of the chase, etc., might be disintered from the floor.

The coal deposits of Buffalo Rock drew from the Professor a review of our mineral resources; he showed that the limited coal field of Great Britain had made her the first nation in wealth and intelligence, that her coal recources were rapidly wasting beneath the incessantly increasing demands upon them, and that she must seek alsowhere, the force, coal, which had created her wealth, and before young Chicago passed away Great Britain's capital and technical shill would locate here, attracted by our 200,000 square niles of coal, and our vast mineral resources, lllingis in density of population and industries becoming the Staffordshire of America, and Ottowa the Saratoga of the West.

The said lecture expersion of the University

has proved a most gratifying event, and the thanks of all interested are warmly tendered to the worthy President of the Academy, Mr. Eber-sol, to whom its success is mainly due.

INSURANCE.

W. H. EASTMAN TURNS UP.
Probably the most dangerous and fraudulent of all the bogus insurance agencies in this city— and there are many of them—up to a week or wo ago was the Cheago Insurance Agency Asociation. While most of the other bogus firms transact their business through third parties. his concern carried on its nefarious tran personally and quite openly. The officers of the nstitution claimed to represent a most legitimate Company, and in confirmation thereof showed a charter, which was undoubtedly obtained in some fraudulent manner. The Secretary and Manager of this institution, Mr. W. H. Eastman, a shrewd, able rascal, published a small paper called the Lisurance Reporter, which was devoted entirely to the puffing up the solde companies represented by him and the fraudulent character of which has previously been shown up in this paper. Mr. Eastman has been missing from this city for about a week, and it is stated that he has absoinded with about \$6,000 of other people's money. Of course, everybody expected that he had gone to some other State where the insurance laws were more lax than in this, and that he would soon turn up as Manager, President, Secretary, or principal stockholder of a new bogus company. This is invariably the case with these insurance swindlers. So that orince of insurance men, C. D. Hooker, has turned up as manager and Secretary of sundry concerns in West Virginia and Washington; A. C. Greenebaum as manager of a company at Cleveland; J. H. Meyers as Secretary of a company at Delaware, etc. The anticipations in regard to Eastman proved correct, and charter, which was undoubtedly obtained man proved correct, and

man proved correct, and man proved correct, and at LaPorte, Ind., where he has started a new company. The following communication from a gentleman of LaPorte will show what kind of a concern this new affair is:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:

La Porte, Oct. 23.—Our quiet little city has jus awakened to the fact that we have a "big thing" is our midst. A gilt sign on the windows of the offe where Dr. Collins formesly dispensed the "oping cure" announces it as the "office of the State Fir

ure "announces it as the "office of the State File
Insurance Company,"
Their statement shows, stocks "deposited with
Auditor of State," \$25,000. An examination of these
stocks in the Auditor's office at Indianapolis shows
them to be as follows;
Chicago Final-Saving Company.

\$4,500
Chicago Fuel-Saving Company.

\$5,000
Chicago Faving Company.

\$5,000
Silverthora Lead-Mining and Smelting Company.

\$5,000
Silverthora Lead-Mining and Smelting Company.

\$5,000

La Porte Car Company..... \$25,00

And this is the security for policy-holders deposited with the Auditor of State.

Besides these valuable stocks, their statement shows: Loaned on bond and mortgage (first lien), probably in the moon.

State LaPorte Car Company.

2,000
14 shares LaPorte Chair Company.

300
15 shares LaPorte Chair Company.

Loaned on real estate (worth double the amount loaned thegeon), probably in the bed of. Lake
Michigan.

35,000
2ash and cash tieres.

Michigan

Cash and cash items

2,000

And this Company have the impudence to ask the condding public to insure their property in a concern based on such miscrable, worthless securities, and managed by a Secretary whose mother is, or was two weeks ago, in the Poor-House at Grand Rapids, Mich., while he is living on the fat of the land at our best hotel! Where is Barnum? The car stock, wheel stock, and Chair Company stock has no market value here, but has been bought and sold for from 25 to 50 cests on the dollar.

The queetion now is, will the people of Indiana and Illinois (for they expect to do business in Chicago) be duped and swindled by such a rotten concern? We shall see.

Hoosars.

The statement of the Company shows that the Cash and cash items.

shall see. Hoosita.

The statement of the Company shows that the assets of the Company on the 1st of October were \$100,000. The character of these assets is fully set forth in the above communication. It is useless to say that the Chicago Insurance

Agency Association stock is

ENTIRELY WORTHLESS,
and so is the stock of the Chicago Fuel-Saving
Company and Chicago Paving Company. Where
the Silverthorn Lead-Mining and Smelting Works
are situated nobody knows. The Daniel Sickel
Sharpening Company is also an unknown concern. The value of the other LaPorte property
is fully explained by the correspondent.
The names of the officers are given as follows:
The Hon. Jasper Packard, President (claims to
have been elected without his knowledge, and
that he wants none of it); L. A. Cole, Vice-President; the Hon. M. Nye,
A. Colyer, Secretary.
It is said that the above Company will shortly
begin to do business in this city, and people will

begin to do business in this city, and people will lo well to look out for it. But there are about thirty or forty other bogus companies just as bad, if not worse, than the above doing business in this city, and most of these hail from West Virginia, Delaware, Washington, Pennsylvania, and New Orleans. Most of the property between Canal and Haisted, and the river and Harrison streets, on the West Side, is insured in companies of this kind. The only way the in companies of this kind. The only way the people can avoid being swindled is by refusing to insure their property with any one except an agent of known standing and reliability.

LOCAL LETTERS. A WORD ABOUT THAT TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY. o the Editor of The Chicago Trioune :

CHICAGO, Oct 29.-A St. Louis corresponden in your issue to-day indulges in nearly a column of grief over what certainly seems to be imag and management of the Mississippi River bridge. As he concludes his communication with what is a repetition of the editorial indiguation of the St. Louis Evening Journal, exh on the occasion of the refusal of the Bridge Company to permit the Atlantic & Pacific Tel

Company to permit the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company to string wires on the railing of the bridge, one is led to conclude that that grievance is at the bottom of so much writing about monopolies. I pass over the general charges, which may or may not be well founded, and notice the telegraph charge, He says:

Its recent action in refusing to permit the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company to pass its wires over the bridge is severely criticised, and is cited as an evidence that, in addition to being a monopoly, it is in league with other corporations equally grinding and selish. After the Atlantic & Pacific wires had been placed on the bridge, they were forcibly forn down by the bridge authorities, thus defeating all efforts to secure cheap telegraphic rates, and consigning St. Louis to the mercy of the Western Union monopoly.

signing St. Louis to the mercy of the Western Union monopoly.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company attempted to force its wires on the bridge without first having obtained permission from the Bridge Company, as did the Western Union Telegraph Company, as did the Western Union Telegraph Company. The latter pays a large sum annually for the privilege,—a privilege which the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company sought to secure by force and without cost. I do not propose to pass upon the question of right involved in the act of the Bridge Company in requiring the Western Union Telegraph Company in requiring the Western Union Telegraph Company in requiring the Western Union Telegraph Company to pay for the privilege of passing its wires over the bridge; but, having taken compensation therefor from that Company, it could not well give equal facilities to a competing company without compensation. This is a proposition that will be maintained in every department of business. Without knowing any one connected with the Bridge Company, I venture the statement that the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company can obtain permission to stretch its wires over the bridge by agreeing to pay the

with the Bridge Company, I venture the statement that the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company can obtain permission to stretch its wires over the bridge by agreeing to pay the same compensation as is paid by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

But the refusal of the Bridge Company does not prevent the Atlantic & Pacific Company from connecting with St. Louis as one would infer from the Journal's article. The same method employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company for years could be readily adopted, viz.: the use of a cable—thus solacing the grief of the Journal and benefiting mankind by breaking down the monopoly of the Western Union Company. More energy spent in this direction, and lees in trying to get without compensation the franchises which the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press have built up by hard work and the expenditure of vast sums of money, would be more creditable to the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. There is no just ground for public sympathy in their complaints.

GRAIN-INSPECTOR CARLIN.

OBAIN-INSPECTOR CABLIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—I see by your issue of this date that I have been discharged for not obeying the letter of a rule, and for dishonesty, "The latter charge must be proved." I have been connected with the inspection of grain for the past twelve years, and this is the first time that my competency as an Inspector or reputation as a man has been called in question. For the past three years I have been on the Western Division of the Northwestern Railroad as Track Inspector, and at all times laboring under difficulty for the want of help. All I ask is a helper the same as is now on track. I never had one. Then the work can be done to the letter of the law. I took a pride in trying to get my report on 'Change in time for all parties interested to receive the inspection of their property. If I

had not worked so hard, ar. — wore time, I would not to-day be in difficult;. All wheat leaving store is up to the standard, and no complaints have been heard of from any quarter. Respectfully yours, B. Carlin, Second Assistant, Northwestern Reilway.

A SUPER EXPLAINS,

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CRICAGO, Oct. 25.—I noticed in Sunday's issue
a criticism on Mr. McCullough and the support he had. It seemed to me that the critic de-manded too much of the supers, or that he was ignorant of the encouragement that they got to appear as well as possible. The fact of the matter is they get nothing for their trouble, and, matter is they get nothing for their trouble, and, as a necessary consequence, they have new ones in every night, who don't know what they are going to do until they are ready to go on. It is evident to any one that such an enormous salary cannot demand fine figures or fine action. As far as I can learn, it is not the management that is to blame for this, as, in some theatres, the one that hires the supers gets money to pay them. Hoping you will kindly insert this that it may be the means of righting the supers. I remain A RETIRED SUPER. STILL DISGUSTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Two weeks ago I sent a
letter to THE TRIBUNE in regard to a corn; t in Plymouth Church. I expected some answer, but hardly thought the pastor would devote a whole sermon in replying to it, as he did last Sabbath. But I would inform him that I fully agree with him in regard to having music in church, but the idea I then intended to convey, and which I reiterate here, is, that no one who has a refined ear for music, whether "cultivated or not can enjoy having the grand peals of the organ drowned in the harsh toots of a cornet. I still sign myself, A Discussed Heares.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

There will be a call of the quasi-clocket in the Criminal Court Monday.

Commissioner Holden is the latest candidate for President of the County Board. The probality that several of the "Ring" members will not be returned, however, dampens his ardor. Commissioner McCaffrey, it is said, as laying sioner in poverty—he proposes to prove his hon-esty by ending his official career in the same ndition—in Illinois.

Mr. George Custar, who was mentioned in resterday's paper as complaining because an execution in his favor had had a certain indorse-ment made on it after he had delivered it to the Sheriff, wishes to state that he knows that neither that officer nor any of his Deputies nade the indorsement in question.

Patrick Martin and Daniel Healey, held for the murder of a man named Galena at No. 105 Lake street, were yesterday committed to the County Jail. Healey was seeing snakes at the time, and rebelled with all his might. It took four able-bodied men to hold him, but he was finally made secure behind the bars.

J. M. Rountree, John Comiskey, and a score of the employes of the county connected with the County-Clerk's office, have deserted their places in the County-Building, and are giving their time to the election of Hesing. It is a safe estimate to say that the Public Treasury is daily contributing, through the County-Clerk's office alone, not less than \$200 to the success of the Opposition ticket

Opposition ticket
Saddle-Rock Smith, found guilty of selling liquor without license in the Town of Lake View, who was to have been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail, is still at liberty, having been excused from entering upon his service from day to day. He is one of Mr. Hesing's admirers, and will doubtless not go brind the bars until after the election, however unusual such a proceeding may be.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury held a short session yesterday morning, preparatory to dissolution. The time was taken up in the discussion of the reports submitted by committees appointed to report in

was taken up in the discussion of the reports submitted by committees appointed to report in reference to the alleged bribery of certain County Commissioners, and the charges preferred against the management of the County Insane Asylum and Poor-House. The reports as submitted met with some objection, and elicited not a little loud talk, but were finally adopted. Their nature was indicated in these columns several days ago, viz.: In the matter of the bribery of the Commissioners, the report sets forth that witnesses were examined, and that nothing could be found to show that any Commissioner had received any money to influence his action in the letting of the contract for the foundation for the new Court-House. The report continues to say that the bondsmen of McNeil had been examined, and that the jury were abundantly satisfied of the responsibility of the bid, and further that they saw no reason why McNeil should not have received the award. This is all of the censure that will be made in the report, but there is the possibility that aminority report may be drawn this

received the award. This is all of the censure that will be made in the report, but there is the possibility that a minority report may be drawn this morning, alleging perjury against certain witnesses examined in the case, prominent among whom is Clem Periolat. In reference to the Insane-Asylum and Poor-House management, the report will be that, at the recent visit of the jury, everything was found in good shape. A mild exception will be made as to the quality of the bread furnished the ismastes of the institutions, based upon the information gathered that the bread shown the jury on its recent visit was not a fair sample of that ordinarily furnished.

that ordinarily furnished.

The jury will report this morning and be discharged, after being in session a long time and CITY-HALL.

Treasurer's receipts yesterday : Taxes. \$9,-848.04; water rates, \$1,934.27. City-Treasurer O'Hars is again confined to his ouse by severe, but not serious, illness. Mayor Colvin is suffering from sore throat and a sore foot. He was unable to leave his house

Yesterday was a dreary one around the old shell, the absence of officials and the wet weather serving to keep the usual hangers-on, political bummers, and tax-payers away.

The absence of Commissioner Wahl from the city, and the illness of Commissioner Thompson, prevented the transaction of any business by the Board of Public Works yesterday. It would seem as if the present is a bad season for city officials. Commissioner Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, was unable to at-tend to his duties on account of illness.

The Special Committee on the Building law were to have met and patched up that ordinance yesterday afternoon, but Ald. Case was the only member present, and he made a record on the book for a conference this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is not at all likely the Aldermen will attend to any business until after election.

my business until after election. Chief-Engineer Thomas O'Connor, of the New Orleans Fire Department; Joseph Purdy, President of the New York Board of Fire Commissioners; John H. Freeman, Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, of Springfield, Ill.; and F. A. Magowan, Superintendent of the Whitehead Bubber Hose Company of Trenton, N. J., are late guests of Fire-Marshal Benner.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Reserved seats for Joaquin Miller's lecture in the Star Course on Tuesday next are now for sale or exchange for option tickets at Jansen,

McClurg & Co.'s.

The Sunday lectures before the Sinai Congregation at Martine's Hall will be resumed by the Rev. Dr. Kohler to-morrow. The fecture will be in German on the Messianic idea, illustrating the interest and mission of the "Lawish people." history and mission of the "Jewish people. The Rev. A. Damen, S. J., will lecture Sunday evening, Dec. 5, at St. Mary's Church, corner of Eldridge court and Wabash avenue, for the benefit of that most deserving institution, St. Joseph's Hospital.

which reports of what has been accomplished during the year will be given, also a Vice-President for each of the three districts elected and three delegates elected to the Woman's National Temperance Convention at Cincinnati, Nov. 17. At 2 p. m. of the same day the anniversary of the City Union will be held, when detailed reports will be given, and Miss Willard will speak of the outlook for the future. In the evening a mass-meeting will be held addressed by Mrs. Willioy, Mrs. Holyoke, and Miss F. E. Willard.

SUBURBAN.

According to the published programme, the Hon, James P. Root Thursday evening delivered an address on the subject of "Education" before a very large and appreciative audience Mr. Root holds advanced views, and in his treat ment of his theme, embracing as it did almost every phase of the subject, he was most successful in setting his auditors to thinking for themevery phase of the subject, he was most successful in setting his auditors to thinking for themselves on matters of vital importance, not only to them, but to all disposed to progress in education. Aside from its excellence in this respect, the lecture of Mr. Root was highly entertaining by reason of the happy illustration, elegant diction, and humor which characterized it. The first exercise of the Institute yesterday consisted in a paper on History, read by Miss M. Wait, of Hyde Park. The production was of genume merit, and evinced on the part of Miss Wait a thorough knowledge of the best approved methods of instruction in this branch ustudy. The reading of this paper was followed by a general discussion as to the best methods of teaching history.

Mr. H. B. Allen, of Maplewcod, followed with a paper on "Educational Extremes."

The exercises of the forenoon were closed by a presentation of a paper on "Some Subjects in Grammar, and How to Teach Them," by Prof. J. B. McGinty. A synopsis of the remarks made, could it be given here, would not only be interesting, but would impress all with a belief that the schools of Cook County are in the hands of persons who are competent to take charge of and worthy to be intrusted with the interests so vital to the growth and prosperity of our nation. The topics especially considered were parts of

worthy to be intrusted with the interests so vital to the growth and prosperity of our nation. The topics especially considered were parts of speech, general number, person, case, parsing and analysis, mode, tense, and voice, the last three of which were briefly treated of in an able paper by Prot. J. A. Weust, of Blue Island.

One of the most interesting and instructive papers presented to the consideration of the institute was one on the subject of Physiology, by Mrs. M. E. Hoffman, of Oak Park. This paper was crowded over from Thursday's programme for want of time. much to the joy of the many who were not able to be present on that day. Mrs. Hoffman enjoys an enviable reputation as an instructress, and her remarks had the weight necessary to commend themselves to the careful necessary to commend themselves to the carel consideration of all who had the pleasure

necessary to commend themselves to the careful consideration of all who had the pleasure of hearing them.

No little disappointment was shared by the teachers at the unavoidable absence of Prof. A. F. Nightingale, of Ravenswood High School, who was assigned the subject of Reading, knowing that he could present it in a way equaled by few in point of interest and profit. The exercises of the Institute proper closed by a rendering of Pee's "Raven" by Prof. Anthony, who in no way detracted from the envisible reputation which he edjoys as an elocutionist.

On the whole, this was one of the most entertaining and profitable sessions of the association of the teachers of Cook County ever held. It was a subject of general regret that the session was not longer continued. The attendance was largely in excess of that of Thursday, not far from 200 being present. These, together with the people of Desplaines who evinced their interest in the proceedings by their attendance, filled the church where the Association was held to an almost uncomfortable degree. Among those present were Profs. D. S. Wentworth and A. W. Brayton, of the Cook County Normal School, Profs. Wilkie, Seymore, Haskell, Smyer, Durkee, Farnsworth, Surbridge, Robinson, Wilcox, Jones, Haven, Raymond, Wenat, McCarthy, and many others.

Superintendent Plant appointed the following persons a Committee on Resolutions appreciative of the importance of the educational interests presented, the generous certitons of those in charge and participating in the exercises of

tive of the importance of the educational inter-cats presented, the generous exertions of those in charge and participating in the exercises of the institute to make it a success, and especi-ally the kindness and couriesy of the railroad officials and the good and hospitable people of Desplaines, in transporting and entertaining the teachers in so kind and pleasant a manner. The report of this Committee will be published in Sunday's Tribuna. The Committee appointed consisted of Profs. Haskell, Seymore, Haven, Wilkie, and ladies Hoffman and Stolp.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

In a recent letter from London to the New York Tribune, ex-Secretary McCulloch thus speaks of the National-Bank system and its ben

efits to business: The National Banks are largely could be same stock-State banks, simply reorganized with the same stock-holders and under the same managers, but with a cir-culation of uniform value throughout the length and breadth of the land—a circulation which is so well se-cured that, if the Umted States notes were out of the and protected by The National Banks are largely composed of the old State banks, simply reorganized with the same stockoresidin of the land—a circulation which is a well secured that, if the United States notes were out of the way, there would not be a single dollar in paper money in circulation in the United States not protected by more than the equivalent of a dollar in coin, deposited in the Government Treasury. Deposits in banks are made for the convenience of depositors, who usually receive a consideration for them. These the Government of the convenience of depositors, who usually receive a consideration for them. These the Government of the convenience of depositors, who usually receive a consideration for them. These the Government does not undertake to protect, except so far as the requirements of the law and frequent examinations may protect them; but it has undertaken to provide, and it has provided by the National-Banking system, that all bank notes in circulation shall be secured to the holders beyond a reasonable, if not possible, contingency. I claim no share in the credit of the paternity of the National-Banking system. The only lobbying that I was ever guilty of—and of that I am heartily ashamed—was in opposition to it. I was then at the head of the Bank of the State of Indians, a large and profitable institution, under the management of tried and able men, which I knew to be acund to the core, and which I foresaw must go into liquidation or surrender its privilege of issuing two dollars for one on its capital, if the new banking system went into operation. The only credit I claim in regard to the present system is for the organization of the Bureau, which I think my successors have had no reason to complain of; and for my carnest efforts to give to the new system a fair trial. It grew into favor with me day by day, and I have now no hesitation in saying that, for the United States, it is not only vastly superior to the system which it superseded, but that it is the best system which has been or is likely to be devised.

that, for the United States, it is not only vastly superior to the system which is superseded, but that it is the best system which has been or is likely to be devised.

The National-Banking system was not the offspring of the State bunks. When I went to Washington at the request of Mr. Chase in the spring of 1803 to organize the Bureau, it had not a single friend among the banks. The managers of sound and well-conducted banks were opposed to it, because by bringing their banks into it they feared the profits of their shareholders would be diminished and because they dreaded the constant annoyance to which they feared they would be subjected from intermeddling politicians and journalists. The managers of the banks of a different character were opposed to it, because it required absolute security to be deposited with the Treasurer for the redemption of the circulating notes. The State banks, in fact, came into the system by compulsion; but there are now, I apprehend, very few intelligent and upright bankers who do not admit the wisdom of the act and excellence of the system, Fortunate for the country was it that the Government did not undertake to collect its revenues or pay its soldiers in the notes of suspended States banks, the most insolvent of which would have maintained the largest circulation. Mr. Chase not only secured by the National Currency act for the whole people a sound and uniform circulation, but he thus prevented a catastrophe which might have been fatal to the Union, and which certainly would have been calamitous to the country. The National-Banking system was one of the compensations for the War, and if its distinguished author had rendered no other service to his country, he would, by having devised it, have been emittled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. It is this system, so benficial to the whole country and so indispensable to the newer portion of it, that some politicians are endeavoring to overthrow with the intention of supplying the place of the bank not a place of the part

THE WARD WILL CASE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29.—To-day the arguments in the Ward will case commenced, the Judge having decided to give the case to the

jury. Why Not Prepare for It Now?
Winter is at our very door. Those who have bought
an Argand base-burner or a Stewart parior of Dalton,
have nothing to fear. When you tire of shivering, go o 192 and 194 State street and do likewise

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth— John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste, the most efficacions dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Bandolph street.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Conclusion of the Pound Murder Trial at Grand Haven, Mich.

Melvin Fuller Acquitted, and John W. Fuller Sent to Prison for Life.

Man and a Woman Jailed for the Au Sable Mercenary Butchery.

The Smoke Clearing Away from the Naval Engagement at Fort Wayne. A Change of Venue Secured by the Alleged Con-

spirators of the "Chicago Times." THE FULLER MURDER TRIAL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 29.—In the trial of Melvin Fuller the verdict is not guilty. It is an unpopular verdict, and young Fuller would not be safe if released. He is held "to answer the

charge of tearing up a railroad track. inement with hard lavor for life and taken to Jackson. The second murderer is thought to be John S. Wilson, and great dissatisfaction is expressed that no complaint is to be made against

ial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 28.—The great ex-citement prevailing in the Cities of Grand Haven and Holland, and, indeed, this whole section of Michigan, has been the trial, in the Circuit Court in this city, of Melvin C. Fuller, charged with the murder of Nelson Pound, on he 5th day of June last, at Pine Creek Bay, near Holland. The case was called last Wednesday, and has lasted until this (Thursday) afternoon. The case is one of such peculiar interest that I have deemed that a full account in the columns of THE TRIB-

UNE might interest your many readers through-out this section of Michigan.

Wilson Pound was an eccentric old bachelor, living between the farm of the Fullers and the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad track. He lived alone, was miserly and filthy in his habits, and-carried money concealed about his person in considerable sums.

In 1871, a passenger-train was thrown from

considerable sums.
In 1871, a passenger train was thrown from the track near the Fuller farm; and in two years afterwards, John H. Fuller and his sdo, Melvin C., were arrested for tearing up the rails. On the examination in this city. Wilson Pond, was a most damaging witness against them, and they were held to answer the charge in the Circuit Court. The Fullers mentioned to several their wish that Pond was "out of the way." June 5, they induced Pond to go fishing with them, and their hired man, John S. Watson, Watson says he knew nothing of their design; them, and their hired man, John S. Watson, Watson says he knew nothing of their design; but it appears that he had talked about Pound's money, and was interested in putting him "out of the way." It seems the design of the Fullers that Pound should last be seen in company with Watson. They sent Watson with the team to take Pound and the fishing-tackle to Pine Creek Bay, while they went by way of Holland. After meeting there, Watson says that he sat on the dock fishing, while Pound and the Fullers went out in the boat. Pound did not return, but was killed, robbed, and staked down in the mud. Watson says that Melvin Fuller left in great haste, so as to get to Cotrell's, 5 miles distant, and, if necessary, try the proving of ah alibi.

sary, try the proving of ah alibi.

Watson told rather a straight story; but the defense, represented by Messrs. G. C. Stewart, of this city, and G. W. McBride, of Holland, proceeded upon the hypothesis that Watson himself struck the fatal blow which killed

himself struck the fatal blow which killed Pound. The was accusation was to be sustained did not appear until yesterday, when J. H. Fuller, the father, was brought into Court to change his plea from Not guilty to Guilty. This announcement created great excitement in this city, and soon the court room was packed, many ladies being in attendance. J. H. Fuller was admitted as a witness to testify in behalf of his soon, which he did substantially as follows:

Mr. Watson, Mr. Van Dusen, and others had spoken several times about knocking Pound over and getting him out of the way. After telling of the preparations to go fishing, witness said that, after going to Holland, he reached Pine Creek Bay about 4 o'clock. Didn't see anybody on the dock. Mr. Watson came up in a boat. He said Melvin was off with Kaducs' boy. Pound was up above on the bank. The Kaducs's left about half-past 5. Melvin left soon after. Watson moved around where Pound was, and returned to the dock, Van came along with the catash, and went off down the lake. Melvin had been gone half an hour. Pound and I, and Watson got in the boat. Pound got in ahead. I steered and Watson rowed till we reached the upper end of the bay. Watson dropped the dock, Van came along with the catish, and went off down the lake. Melvin had been gone half an hour. Pound, and I, and Watson got in the boat. Found got in absed. I steered and Watson rowed till we reached the upper end of the box. Watson dropped his cars, seized the ax and struck Found on the head, knecking him out of the boat. Witness fell into the lake, being unwell and weak. Watson hit Found twice, and then partly dragged him into the boat. Watson commenced taking his clothes off, and told me to row up to a place that Watson had fixed upon. I held the boat fast while Watson put him under the weeds. Going back Watson took something out of his pockets; took out a roll of papers and money,—no pocketbook. There was a roll of bills sewed up in a rag. He said he wouldn't open it until he got home. I told him Found would float around in the water. He went and got stakes and staked him down. He wouldn't sink, so he stuck his knife into him. [The old man here broke down and weet profusely. "Dry tears," the prosecuting attorney called them.] Didn't stake him down. Took a light with us. When we came back, he "dissected" all the clothes. Melvin was not in that neighborhood. He was not there at all, and he didn't know that I was guilty until yesterday. [More tears, [On the cross-examination, Pulier said that Pound was slways making difficulty among his neighbors; was "a perfect old smate in the grass." Watson did not mention killing, but putting Pound out of the way. He had spoken previously about Found's money. Think Melvin left about 6 o'clock. Think Watson put the ax in. Watson said, "Well dump old Pound in the lake." When Pound was 'struck, he rolled over. Watson dragged him back parity into the boat, and made Fuller hold a leg, saying, "G—d—n you, you might as well do it as me." He stripped Pound. He examined he clothes. One roll of bills was secured in a rag. When we went back, Watson kut a hole in his side. Watson kept all the money that night. In the morning he saked witness how much money be wanted. I told

Track."

This unexpected turn in the trial, which the atterneys for the defense as well as the prosecution maintain was a complete surprise to them, complicates matters considerably. At no preions time would the old man admit his Now there is the greatest uncertainty as to whether Melvin C. Fuller or John S. Watson, or both, are guilty of murder. Since the trial commenced, one of the principal witnesses for Fuller (J. C. Cottrell) has been arrested for arson; and shortly before, Fuller's son-in-law. Sherman, for bastardy.

THE AU SABLE BUTCHERY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu Special Discatch to The Chicago Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 29.—Henry Farrington, charged with the murder of William wart at Au Sable, has waived exar and to-day was committed to Jail at Tawas to await trial at the Circuit Court of Iosco County in May next. Mrs. Rivers' examination occurre yesterday, and resulted in her being held for trial as an accomplice. Her bail was fixed at \$2,000, but, being unable to obtain it, she was to-day brought down to Tawas and landed in jail. In the examination she substantiated Farrington's yarn in explanation of the blood-marks on the floor, and said that, early on the morning after the murder, he came to her and asked for some clean clothes, he came to her and asked for some clean clothes, which she gave him. She asked what the matter was, and he replied by telling her about three men who came into the store and divided the money which they had taken from some person whom they had killed, and said he was afraid people would suspect him. He showed her the blood-stains on the floor, she said, and asked her to help wash them off, but, before they had finished the job. Farrington was arrested. She formerly lived at Midland, and has been very intimate with Farrington, her millinery store adjoining Farrington's jewelry shop.

THE BATTLE OF THE CANAL BOATMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 29.—Last night, at
New Haven, the Coroner held an inquest on the
body of Albine Cronklee, the man killed in the affray between canal boatmen yesterday morn-ing. The verdict was rendered that Cronklee came to his death from a gun-shot wound in-flicted either by Ensley Dallarhite, John Dallar-hite, or Elias Hooven. Sheriff Hance this morn-

ing arrested four more men-Eugene Sovi James Welch, Charles Nichols, and Augus Eiter—for participation in the affair, making ten men now in jail, who took part in the battle. All are notorious characters, and the combat between the two crowds was musually desperste, making it a matter of surprise that only one man was killed. The prisoners all waired an examination, and await the action of the Grand Jury, which will meet Monday.

OUTRAGE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 29.—A man living at Roscoe, Winnebago County, named Orvil Brown, was sentenced after two days of trial to two years' imprisonment for attempting to commit a rape on the infant daughter of W. L. Watterson, a well-to-do farmer, whom, it appears, employed Brown on his farm. Such a case as this was never before known the child being but ten. Brown on his farm. Such a case as this was never before known, the child being but ter months oid. The crime was committed las Juce, and the poor little creature was badly mu-tilated, though it still lives. One of the most able lawyers in Rockford, E. W. Blaskedl, Esq. made a speech for the prisoner that occupied all this morning, but it failed to save him, though it undoubtedly greatly mitigated his punish-

THE EARLY-STOREY CONSPIRACY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 29.—The Wild County Circuit Court saw the last of the Early Flynn and Wilkie conspiracy this afternoon. On motion of defendants, through their attorneys, C. M. Brazes, of Bockford, and A. S. Trude, of Chicago, the Court granted a change of venue Chicago, the Court granted a change of venue, and the case will be taken to Boone County, where it will come up the second Monday in February, 1876. The prosecution asked defendants to plead to the indictments, but the opposing counsel opposed this motion. The Court held that defeudants were not compelled to plead until the day of trial, whereupon the case ended. The reason for the change of venue was the alleged projudice of Judge Brown.

BONDSMEN MULCTED.

ROCKPORD, Ill., Oct. 29.—The jury in Vandyke's case rendered a verdict late last night. The trial occupied six whole days, and resulted in favor of the Trustees of Pecatonica, who have brought suit against their late Township Treasurer's bondsmen to recover a large deficit that was discovered in the old man's account. The jury allowed \$2,000 in this particular case, the Judge's bondsmen from 1871 to 1873-B. H. Sanders and Jacob Hamilton—must pay it. Four other suits are pending against four other sets of bondsmen to obtain like sums that are said to have been lost or appropriated since 1861. The decision in this case makes the other bondsmen feel shaky.

HELD FOR TRIAL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DANVILLE, Ill., Oct. 29.—The preliminary exnination of Dabiel Clapp and William and George Trimmell, the parties engaged in the Oakwood Township melee about ten days since, vhereby one George Shock was killed, came of vesterday before Esquire T. Max. Daniel Clapp was discharged, while George and William Trim-mell were bound over in the sum of \$1,000 and \$3,000 respectively for their appearance at the next term of the Vermilion County Circuit

A DOG-FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Oct. 29.—About 200 roughs congre gated at daylight this morning at a secluded spot to witness a dog-fight between two St. Louis bull-dogs, Bob and Jack, half-brothers. The fight lasted one hour and forty minutes, ending in favor of the former, the latter being so lacerated as to be ruined if not killed. The police made a descent upon the crowd, and several of the witnesses were arrested, but were subsequently released without bond.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 29.—Between 6 and o'clock this evening seven prisoners escaped from jail in this city by sawing off the iron bars of a window. The prisoners were Frank Brown, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged; John B. Patton, Oscar Kirk, Charle Reinhart, and Thomas Shannon, under sent euce of grand larceny; Alexander Broughton and William Early, under sentence for horse-steal-ing. A reward of \$500 is offered for the capture of Brown.

BURGLARY.
Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune. Indianapolis, Oct. 29.-Last night burglars made a general raid upon residences in this city. Over twenty houses in one neighborhood were entered, and from all goods of considerable value were taken,—in the aggregate, a large amount. The safe of the American Express Company at jewelry belonging to O. N. Ridgeway abstracted.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—The Corner's Jury in the murder case of Henry C. Johnson, who was killed by a shot fired while he was in the hands of the officers arresting him last Wednesday morn-ing, have rendered a verdict charging Dowling, the officer making the arrest, with the murder

AN ALLEGED MAIL-ROBBER.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 29.—Ole Hammer, Postmaster at Albert Lea, Minn., was brought here under arrest to-day, charged with robbing the mails. He will be examined before Commis-

CAPITAL SENTENCE.

New York, Oct. 29.—Charles Weston, the third of the colored murderers of Weisburg, the Jew peddler, was to-day convicted and sentence. ed to be hanged Dec. 17, the same day as his

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Oct. 29.—The house of Smit Lawrence, at Climax, was robbed of clothing and valuables Wednesday by a tramp who had been hired to work. The thief escaped.

DEATHS.

WIMMERSTEDT—At Washington Corners, Cal., Tuesday, Oct. 19, C. W. R. Wimmerstedt. Funeral procession will form at his resideace, 108, 110, and 112 Chicago-av., Sunday, Oct. 31, at 12 noon. Train leaves Northwestern depot at 1 o'clock for Bosehill. Friends requested to attend. QUIRK—Friday, Oct. 29, at 12 m., of brain fever, dizzie, youngest daughter of F. and B. L. Quirk, aged 7 years. BRIGGS—Oct. 28, of croup, Lottie V., only child of F. H. and Mattie S. Briggs, aged I year, 8 months, 10 Puneral Saturday morning, Oct. 30, at half-past 16 o'clock, from 204 Park-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Invited to attend.

EINSWORTH—Frances C., wife of Charles Einsworth, aged 50 years, formerly Mrs. Slagle, an old resident of Chicago.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a. rs., from 224 Maxwell-st.

Carriages to Graceland. Friends invited.

EF Eastern papers please copy. SPECIAL NOTICES. Never-Failing Success.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a certain remedy for diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years of the control of the control of the control of the to the child. Curse wind colic and regulates the bowels. POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TO-NIGHT. Fifth Ward—To be held at the corner of State and hirty-ninth-sts. Mr. Ham will address the meeting

Twelfth Ward—To be held at the corner of Elizab Fourteenth Ward—To be held at the corner of Senour and Lake-sis. Fifteenth Ward-To be held at 548 Elston-av. Tenth Ward—To be held at Maskell's Hall, on Des-claines et. (between Adams and Jackson-sta.). The ion. John A. Logan and the Hon J. D. Ward will ad-

Eighth Ward—To be held at 381 Blue Island-av. Sixteenth Ward—To be held at the corner of North sv. and Dayton-et. Cleero Breighton and Gen. Man will address the meeting. Seventh Ward—To be held at 105 Fisk-st. Nineteenth Ward-To be held at 440 North Clark-si

Piftteenth Ward-To be held at the corner of Mil-aukee-av, and Noble-st. Second Ward—To be held at No. 130 Fourth-av. Sixth Ward—To be held at 111 and 113 Archer-av.

The First Ward Republican Club will have a meeting to night at 8 o'clock sharp at Republican Readquarters, corner Clark and Lake streets. All citizens of the ward who are in favor of a free ballot and aguinst ballot-hox stuffing, honesty against dishonesty, are invited to stichd.

AUCTION SALES

BY G. P. GORE & CO. Sand to Wabash arenna

ON BATURDAY, OCT. 30, AT 9 O'CLOCK crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots; 500 Lamps, assor more, Dinnay-room, and Kitchen Frank Wardrobes, Book-Gasea, Sofaa, Lomes, tirs, Camp Chairs, Parior and Other Is-sees, Phoor Oilcioths; Engtish, Bre-sees, Phoor Oilcioths; Engtish, Bre-ly Carpets; Store Safaa, Planon, three Is

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS our Regular Auction Trade Sales of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS

HELD EVERY TU Custom-made Clothing, White Goods, Linea, as Skirts, Hats and Caps, Genta' Purnishing, Pand Table Cutlery, Pancy Goods, Wolkes, Blankets, Carpets, etc. An endless variety of a sole goods adapted to country trade. Everythin ranted perfect uniess otherwise specified, range from 20 to 50 per cent below regular is prices. Shrewd country merchants, singlyne

1,800 CASES

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers IN SAMPLES AND DUPLICATES. Will be closed out at our

Wednesday Anction Sale, Nov. 3, at 9:30 a m This sale will be well as and full lines of our own Or

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 78 Watesher, Special Bargains For Close Buyers and Country Merchant In our Auction Sale on Thursday, Nov. 4, in chair seasonable Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notices, Underve-Piece Goods, Gloves, Mittens, Blankez, Pany Good Shawla, Skirts, Jackets, Cloths, Woolem, Knif Good Also extra attractions in FINE CARPETS and sto.

Also extra attractions in FINE CARPETS and goods, two and three-ply, Kidderminster, benns, as goods, as goo

made Goods will be offered.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISO BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY BALL SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 30, at 2:30 orders, at their Salesrooms, 103 Madison at

AT AUCTION This morning (Saturday) at 10 c'clock. At BUTTERS & CO.'8, 108 East Mediane Second Great Auction Sala \$20,000 Worth Unredeemed Ple

100 STOVES OF ALL KINDS

From A. Goldsmid's Loan Office, Wednesday Morning, Nov. 3, at 11 o'cleck by Wille.

A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers, at their Salesroen, it
Sast Madison-st. Catalogus, with full description of
the goods, can be had of the Auctioneers, or A. 66
mid. 19 Madison-st. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SAL

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOOD Woolens, Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shirts, Drawers, Ladies' Shirts,
Genta' Fine Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' Hoter, an
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Fine Line Lines Holfs, Shirt Fronts,
Lace Edgings and Insertions, Full Lines Lace Collars and Ruches, Hats, Cape, Gloves, Gamilio,
Notions, Cutlery.

100 SAMPLE CASES BOOTS AND SHOEL By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO, 27 East Washington-st,

3,000 CASES BOOTS & SHOES

AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 2, at 95 o'clock ALSO, 1,000 cases Rubber Shoes and Arctic 500 cases Original Sucker Boots

500 doz Rochester and Utica Goods NO RESERVE ON SAMPLE CASES. ALL MUST BE SOLD. CASH BUYERS WILL PIND FIRST-CLASS BARGAINS II

JAS, P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioners By S. DINGEE & CO.,

tioneers, 274 and 276 East Muli THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M. REGULAR AUCTION SALE ELEGANT NEW PARLOR SUITS.

Handsome B. W. M. T. Chamber Suits,
Fine Stock Library and Office Furnisors,
Large Variety of Second-Hand Household GeoCarpeting, Bedding, etc.,
Forsy Heating and Cook Stores,
One Salono Store, Show-Cases,
Silver-Pinted Ware, Grocenes,
Tea-Chddies, Spices, Extracts,
Job Lots of Cutlery and General Merchanting SALE WITHOUT RESERVE

By H. CHADWICK & CO. THIS DAY, Oct. 30, at 10 a. m., will be said Brussels, Ingrain, and Wool Carpet

OIL CLOTHS in all styles and patterns. Household Goods of Furniture, Heating and Cook Stoves, &c., br., TUESDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 a. m., will be said a lar assortment of Chromos, Oil Paintings, and had be gravings.

By L. ROCKWELL & CO., Auctioneers, 77 and 79 South De EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND ELEMANT PAIN

AND CHAMBER SUITA And full line of new and used Furnishings stock of BRUSRELS AND INGHAIN OAND OIL CLOTHS. The largest and beautiful to the control of the largest and beautiful to tock in the city. Will be sold will

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\$500,000 has been made in a single ment of \$100. This of course is an entropy of the state of th

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Capital .... surplus..... Receives Savings Depos at the rate of 6 per cur les of the Institution,

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Have removed to the BO & BO F Where they will be ple sustomers.

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FOR The five-story store, southeast con-sta., now occurrent & Co. Tible corrections of the co HALL

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Pays 4 per cent

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Late 22, 24, Cabinet Hard and Under

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On account of the THE WHOLE OF HALL outsit, and lease of on Traily located Hotels in The lease has eight marry pass; the furn and all the appointment hotel timel is doing a bridge of the supportunity seidos on opportunity seidos on opportunity seidos of the supportunity seidos of the supportunity seidos. But the supportunity seidos of the supportunity seidos of the supportunity seidos of the supportunity seidos. But the supportunity seidos of the su

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